d of a very debili-ettles of your Sarint, Dyspepsia, rapidly cured by

NS are pronounced ure, as Melodeons, judge, and are the old Medal in this llowing most emi-n which they are ich we have any Ward Beecher's MAGRATH of Dr. onception Church;

N St. ER St. Mason Brotters, 3m18

RUP. the public for the orms, from the hu-blished in the last

accompany each cathartic, to be ly for children, mach and bowels, h. It is purely

and Youth, just n this book.

t of thirty years
ousand cases of
ritten from conals most pathetiit details timely
c, and a rudder

Hill'e. MER. DRNING



Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors. Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

VOL. XXXI.

More about Bones.

A correspondent sends us the following query : says 'the organic substance of bones, the gelatine (which centains a great abundance of nitrogen, and is 33 per cent.) is lost by burning.' Here is wide, and to us farmers, a very material difference of opinion. If the forcing power which bonedust exercises is owing to the gelatine, which, according to Stockhardt, is lost by burning, then Dr. Pugh is disseminating a fatal error. Will you please tell us who is right?"

alysis of bones, as it regards the animal matter, road-making; we have not time for the latter. is only an approximation to the truth. The min- and no taste for the former. The recurrence of eral parts of bones are more uniform in their the time for surveyors and street commissioners component amounts, but the animal, or organized to be "mending their ways" brings to mind that parts, vary exceedingly. Hence the varying re- last spring we published an account of a new sults which are given by different chemists. If road mender, contrived by Mr. John Means, and you should take the bones of a healthy and very fat ox for instance, you would find them full of with introduce "marrow and fatness." You would find the marrow and other portions rich in oil, fat or carbonaceous matter. You would find the glue or gelatinous portion full of its peculiar matter. You would also find the phosphate of lime, and the carbonate of lime presenting their full complement of ingredients. The animal parts would, in all probability, give you, as we stated in our last, 50 or 51 parts in the hundred, or at least half the weight of the bone. Now, if that same ox had been starved, or had become emaciated by some slow and wasting disease, until it had died a cut of the instrument in question. It consists of exhaustion, and you should take its bones and of a piece of granite 4 ft. 6 in. long, by 18 in. analyse them, think you they would give you the wide and 12 in. deep, weighing about 1000 lbs. full proportions mentioned before, of animal mat- In the face side of this, about 9 inches from the ter? Certainly not. Well, we have bones of all ends are inserted two ring-bolts to which chains grades, from those full of marrow to those with no can be attached and connected to a pair of cart from the animal to which it belonged, and analyse the road, thus making it firm and smooth, and at it. No doubt he will give you the exact propor- the same time removing all pebbles and small tions of ingredients he finds in it. But that can rocks which can be thrown into the ditches of the only be reliable for the bones of that particular road. It is the best arrangement for forming a animal, that individual. To-morrow, he takes compact and desirable road-bed that we have ever bones from another animal which appeared to the seen. eye full as fat and fleshy as the other. He will use In this connection we call attention to the folthe same care and skill in the analysis as in the lowing excellent hints from the Ohio Farmer : first case, and yet obtain quite a different result.

Hence, as we said before, these chemical examinations are merely approximations. It is only by analysing a great many different specimens, and

remarks on or in his own soil. Let him take a side, it will injure the road by passing under quantity of fresh bones from a fat animal just slaughtered, and grind them to powder. Then let him take the same quantity of bones picked let him take the same quantity of bones picked see, then, that the road-bed is evenly and up promiscuously from the fields and bye places, where they have been fed upon by insects and withered more or less by exposure. Let him grind these to powder also. Then let him spread equal quantities of each on an equal area of grass and addition of clay to correct it, and this will correct to the soil is sandy, it needs an addition of clay to correct it, and this will correct to the soil is sandy. land, of like quality, and side by side. He will soon see the difference in the strength and value est sandy soils."

of each portion. Nitrogen, which Dr. Pugh and Stockhardt speak of, is the gas derived from the decomposition of a part of the animal matter found in name of Dr. W. D. Brinckle is well known bones, and which combining with hydrogen (also among horticulturists, but his labors in horticulliberated by the decomposition) forms ammonia, ture and pomology are not so familiar to our food to plants. The other part is carbon, also the production of new varieties of fruits, and the the minimum) and in others, as Stockardt says, for many years the limited field of his operations, But whether four per cent. or thirty-three per yet notwithstanding this, it presented, says his by burning, and little, except the mineral part of fruits of various kinds in their season." It conor whether it be less. He should also remember bore fruit; one very large high bush blackberry; that the fresher and more recently the bones are six or eight varieties of fine seedling raspberries; from the animal, when crushed, the richer and over eighty boxes of growing trees and shrubs

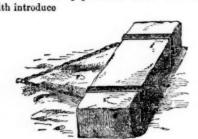
formerly published in the Farmer. Perhaps it found in a state of neglected nature, as follows: ceous particles in the stone.

Our friend will not probably find any of this soluble glass in the market, but he can make it BURNING OFF STUBBLE. It has been the practice very easily. Procure common quartz rock, or other silex, throw them into the fire until red hot, and then plunge them into cold water. This process will crumble them into small pieces. They should then be ground to powder. Then take equal parts of this powder and common pot-ash or carbonate of soda—mingle them together grass after the first year? and melt them in a crucible. This combination is the soluble class, or soluble class. is the soluble glass, or soluble silex. It will dissolve in water and may be used as a wash on (low lands,) that were not fed in autumn, to be wood or stone. When wood is saturated with it burnt over in the spring once in two or three it is rendered partially incombustible. We doubt years with very good results; other than which whether it will be worth much on granite or we have had no practical experience in the matstone too hard to allow it to enter its pores. Per-ter. We cannot see how the practice would in haps a wash of this, mingled with calcined plas- the least benefit dry mowing land that was fed

Repairing and Making Roads.

As civilization advances, road-building gradually assumes an honorable place among the arts. In primitive times, the path through the forest by spotted trees was a type of the rude state of society of the day; but as a higher degree of civilization was reached, roads were cut wider, made smoother, and better adapted to the wants of the community at large. At the present day, a State "Dr. Evan Pugh, as reported in a late number or town can in no way give a better index of the "Dr. Evan Pugh, as reported in a late number of the Farmer, says bones by burning lose about four per cent. of their nitrogen." Stockhardt says the organic substance of bones, the gelatine order, with the road-bed high enough to be dry,

We suppose they are both right. This may seem paradoxical to some, but by way of explanation, it must be considered that the chemical antion, or vice versa, nor a practical treatise on



marrow at all. One chemist will take a bone fresh wheels, the ashler can be drawn over the bed of

taking the average, that the approximation can come near to a positive result.

Any farmer can demonstrate the truth of these Even on side-hills, if water remains on the upper

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

DR. BRINCKLE'S LABORS IN POMOLOGY. The which ammonia becomes absorbed by the soil or readers. The early morning hours of a long life dissolved by rains, and thus becomes useful as a were devoted to the culture of trees and plants, useful to vegetable life. In some bones it will be improvement of old sorts. A narrow strip of as Pugh says, four per cent., (which is probably is 33 per cent., (which is probably the maximum.) and this unfortunately had a northern exposure, cent., they are all destroyed, or rather driven off, biographer, "a rare and extraordinary display of bones are left. The farmer must, therefore, retained "one goodly sized seedling apple-tree, ten member that by burning bones he loses all the pear trees, dwarf and standards, upon which he animal matter they contain, whether it be more had grafted about 75 varieties, many of which more powerful the dressing, and also the fatter grafts and seedlings, to say nothing of small and more healthy the animal from which the earthern pots in great numbers in which were bones are taken, the richer and more powerful rare young plants." He forwarded thousands of they will be as a fertilizer. Thus, health and various kinds of grafts, carefully packed in oil fatness pervade the animal to its very bones and silk, also packages of trees and specimens of fruit add to its value and usefulness in its very ultiof America, and often to Europe, by mail or ex-The Glass, or Siliceous Paint for Stone press, always being careful to prepay the cost of transportation, and sending them to parties whom he knew would test their merits and take the best We are not sure to what particular recipe our care of them. He produced 21 seedling apples, friend W. D. Dana refers to in our 22d number, 8 seedling raspberries, and 6 see lling pears; and in his inquiries about a siliceous coating for stone, brought into notice fruits variously produced or was an account of a method adopted by the Arch- Apples, 93 varieties; pears, 51 varieties; wateritect of the new British House of Parliament in melons, 20 varieties; grapes, 10 varieties; peaches, London. This was built, if we are rightly in- 8 varieties. In addition to the above lists are formed, of a porous kind of sandstone, which several hundred seedlings, many of which will began to disintegrate from the effects of the fruit the present year. The true character of Dr. weather. A wash of soluble silex, or soluble Brinckle's labors in pomology are but partially glass was used, which penetrated into the surface known, even to his intimate friends, and the of the stone. Another wash of muriatic acid world has been benefitted, and our sources of was used afterwards. This acid dissolved out the health and enjoyment augmented by his labors, alkali in the solution of silex, and left the siliderived.

ter, and rapidly applied, would make a permanent and valuable coating for brick and stone stuble of the previous year would be so much destuble of the previous year would be so much destuble of the previous year would be so much destuble of the previous year would be so much destude of the previous years where the previous years would be so much destude of the previous years where the previous years where

Weather Statistics and Crop Prospects.

The importance and value of carefully prepared statements of the state of the weather, the prospects of the growing crops, the amount of land in crops compared with former years, &c .- obtained become a direct means of obtaining valuable information concerning the insect enemies of farm crops, their appearance and ravages in various parts of the country, the appearance of frosts, and other remarkable peculiarities in the weather—all of which continued through a series of years would form a storehouse of wisdom on farm matters, and be a guide for future operations. That department of the Country Gentleman which gives from week to week statements concerning the weather and the crops, furnished by its correspondents in almost every State in the Union. gives from week to week statements concerning the weather and the crops, furnished by its correspondents in almost every State in the Union, has always been a department of that model farm journal which we have never overlooked; and the tables of the same character (though in a very different form) published in the American Agriculturist last season, were very useful, and so far as we know formed the first attempt of instituting a regular tabular statement of the season and crop prospects in our country, as furnished by interested and reliable correspondents. The foreign agricultural journals have always made this every state in the Union, has always been a department of that model farm there is nothing unclean of itself but to him that there is nothing unclean to him that the statement of that model farm there is nothing unclean to him that the ground as possible, and as but one stalk from unclean. It should be sowed as early in the spring, is one of the best dressings at the can be applied.

It should be sowed as early in the spring as the state can be applied.

It should be sowed as early in the spring as the there is nothing unclean to him that the ground as possible, and as but one stalk from unclean. Agriculturist last season, were very useful, and so far as we know formed the first attempt of instituting a regular tabular statement of the season and comprehence of the best dressings that there is nothing unclean to itself but to him that there is nothing unclean to him that the stable to the spring, is one of the best dressings the state one of the best dressings that there is nothing unclean. It should be sowed as early in the spring as the land can be prepared, and spread as equally over the ground as possible, and as but one stalk from unclean. The ground as possible, and as but one stalk from unclean. The ground as possible, and as but one stalk from unclean. The ground as possible, and as but one stalk from a seed is wanted, more should be sown on rich dand than on poor. The quantity of seed used is fore us the last number of the Scottish (Edinnels of the Scottish (Edi

clip, &c., and for subsequent months, the fruit crop, and amounts harvested, &c. We have received tables from the Department, which we shall be glad to fill up and return; and we invite our readers throughout the State to send us notes of the crops, prospects, weather, &c., for publication in our columns. Blanks from the Department will be sent to any one wishing them, who therefor by Agricultural Reports, &c.

ioner in relation to the subject : DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1863. Messas. Entrops:—Enclosed I send you my first Monthly Circular for obtaining information of the condition and appearance of various crops broughout the country, and shall be glad to reenefit it was created, by calling attention par-

ticularly to these points:

That the plan of reporting the average of land

the wool-clip. After that inquiries will be made as to amounts harvested, &c.

Although this may be imperfect, yet it is the first step toward collecting the Agricultural Statistics of this country, and I hope the results may be such as to attract the attention of members of Congress, and cause them to take some decided

action for perfecting the system.

I am very respectfully and truly yours,
ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

Procure a tin box-any tinsmith can make one—2 inches deep, and about a foot in diameter, made in a circular form, having a space 14 inches wide around the outer edge, (a small tin pan placed in a larger one, will, perhaps give an idea of it,) have it painted green, and keep the space around the edge filled with water. Arrange flowers in it, and it presents the appearance of a opinion that there is no occupation more condu-wreath lying on the table, the water keeping the wreath lying on the table, the water keeping the flowers fresh and bright. A lamp, gas-burner, statuette or vase of flowers can be placed in the preciated as it ought to be. With my trade centre. It forms a very neat floral ornament.

that we esteem more highly than the "Journal

Canadian Journal of the Arts.

of the Board of Arts and Manufacturers for Upper Canada." It is published monthly under the editorship of Prof. E. Y. Hind, of the University of Toronto, and is doing much to develope the

Pedigree of "Gen. McClellan" --- Query. Farmer, who the grand-parents of the horse "Gen. McClellan" were, if any one can tell.

mare, "Shark," a famous runner. We cannot

Communications.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1863.

Culture and Use of Tobacco. MESSES. EDITORS :- I noticed in No. 27 of the from all sections of the country, and published Farmer, a communication over the signature of monthly or oftener, as the case may be, can hardJ. Beedle, in which he asks, "can there be any ly be over-estimated in an agricultural point of view. It not only furnishes a basis of judgment the can find none whatever. The only reason he in regard to the prospects of the harvests, which are always looked upon with so much importance tobacco, has led some to believe that they can as inducencing to a great extent the trade and business prospects of the country; but it may also we should go into the culture of it? I can see come a direct means of obtaining valuable in- no cause for searching or looking for reasons interested and reliable correspondents. The for-eign agricultural journals have always made this

Comfort, and would be a usurpation of power over the rights of our fellow men.

To go against the culture of tobacco in Maine a leading and important feature, and we have be- because it is an unprofitable crop, and that it is

burgh) Farmer and Horticulturist, which contains over two pages—not the least interesting portion of this able journal—of such statements.

Contains the least number of the second statement which is contained by the second statement would be fallacious.

I raised one hundred plants last year, and came the second statement would be fallacious. Our National Department of Agriculture has taken this matter in hand, and have instituted a plan, which, if promptly responded to by the farmers at large, will secure in a better manner than has been heretofore attempted, just the information desired. It consists of blank tables respecting the condition, amount, and average produce food already cooked, or clothing already extent as compared with previous years, of the made, it should not deter him from cultivating extent as compared with previous years, of the principal crops grown. These tables are to be issued on the first of each month, and sent to farmers in all parts of the country to be filled up ties of men. Tobacco, as well as other crops, can by them and returned to the Department. For May the table includes spring and winter wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, sorghum, and cotton. For June it will include also grass, flax, the wool them for such, let him sew them together as our

ment will be sent to any one wishing them, who amount of evil in our armies. I cannot conceive will signify their intention to answer the same why tobacco is the cause of so much mischief, and return them, such parties to be compensated nor can I conceive why it has had a hand in raising the rebellion. The South has cultivated it and the North has bought it, used it and traf-We publish herewith the letter of the commisgovernment in America. There never has been, to my knowledge, any prohibition in the sale of it. It has ever been conducted on the free trade principle. If it has had a hand in raising the rebellion which is now in our land, may we not safely infer that it had a hand in that memorable war of the Revolution, as well as all other wars ceive from you any suggestions for its improvement. You will confer a favor on the Department and on the farmers of the country for whose ignorant of the mischief it is doing in our armics, ignorant of the mischief it is doing in our armics, if any, nor am I of the opinion that it is destroy-

ing more soldiers in the army than rum.

After summing up what he considers to be the great evil of cultivating and using tobacco, he That the plan of reporting the average of land sown or planted, and the appearance of the crops by figures, is the most simple and likely to be correct, 10 representing an average of amount, and also an average fair appearance of the crops, while it will be quite easy by figures above and below 10, to represent how much above and below 10, to represent how much above and below an average, they range. Also, that this Circular will be followed by others monthly, till the crops are all in, each one being intended to suit the month for which it is issued. For instance, next month will include grass, flax and the great evil of cultivating and using tobacco, he says: "Now, Messrs. Editors, whoever sows to become seed on his farm if he does not sow the seeds of rebellion in the nation, let me tell him he is sowing the seeds of discord among his brethren." As far as my observation extends, the evil of using it is not confined to any particular class or grade of people. The good and the bad use it alike and it is not prohibited by any law or church discipline, and some ministers of stance, next month will include grass, flax and suit the month for which it is issued. For in-stance, next month will include grass, flax and the gospel, as well as the lay members and the common people use it, and I never knew it to cause any discord among the brethren.

In the closing up of his communication, he manifests sorrow, Messrs. Editors, that you have taken some pains to scatter the seed of this able weed among your patrons, and did hope you would tell your readers that tobacco was not fit to eat. I presume that none will ever use it as an article of food if they are not told it is not fit to eat. The pains you have taken to scatter the seed among your patrons will probably be the means of saving hundreds of dollars to them, and if the tobacco consumers of the State of Maine were to go into the culture of it, if no more than to raise their own supply, it would save the ex-

I have usually done something in the line of gar-dening, and now, since quitting my trade, I intend There are few works upon our exchange list hat we esteem more highly than the "Journal" T. S. SMALL.

West Waterville, May, 1863.

Destroying Lice on Cattle.

MESSES. EDITORS :- In your issue of May 14th manufacturing capabilities and industrial re-sources of Canada. Each number consists of 32 specting the use of tobacco juice for killing lice sources of Canada. Each number consists of 32 pages, and it is furnished at the exceedingly low price of 50 cents per annum. Its scientific articles, selected from foreign works, are of great value, and our American readers would find it a most useful publication.

Pedigree of "Gen. McClellan"—Query
Redigree of "Gen. McClellan"—Query
To be exceedingly low on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on little experience respecting this matter of using tobacco for killing lice on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on lice. Now as I have had a little experience respecting the use of tobacco juice for killing lice. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on lice. Now as I have had a little experience respecting the use of tobacco juice for killing lice. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance, it killed the cattle, in another it proved harmless, not killing cattle on cattle. In one instance for a long time. Having seen them when quite I wish to learn through the columns of the Farmer, who the grand-parents of the horse "Gen. McClellan" were, if any one can tell.

A Subscriber.

A Subscriber. Note. "Gen. McClellan" was by the old I found they were almost covered with lice. My "Drew Horse," he by an imported English horse whose name we are not able to give. The dam of "Gen. McClellan" was the celebrated English freely as with cold water, and to make sure work mare, "Shark," a famous runner. We cannot inform you of his grand-dam, but hope this query will draw out the facts in question.—Eps.

I washed them two or three times; the result was, it killed every louse and knit. They soon began to improve, gained fast, and when three years old I sold them for \$75.

Delance's Rake.

One year ago last February I had a pair of five-year-old cattle, and found they had lice. I made use of the same remedy, and it killed every louse ter, and rapidly applied, would make a permanent and valuable coating for brick and stone work. Suppose you try it "a little easy," friend Dana?

This rake, which is one of the best horse-rakes with which we are acquainted, is manufactured and knit as soon as applied. I could also instance great many cases, both with old and young cattle with perfect success. A Subscriber.

Works in Winthrop.

This rake, which is one of the best horse-rakes with which we are acquainted, is manufactured and can be obtained at Whitman's Agricultural Works in Winthrop.

For the Maine Farmer. Culture of Flax.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- As flax is destined to benake a few suggestions on its culture.

The soil best adapted to the culture of this this same stand have been remarkable for going this same stand have been remarkable for going though the same stand have been remarkable for going through the winter with large populations, and and fall freshets, thus being fertilized with a rich alluvial deposit. Drained bogs and marshes are favorable locations if they are so thoroughly ditched as to prevent the water from standing near the surface. Flax may be profitably raised on any well manured loamy land that is free from weeds, and suitable for hoed crops. The manure from the barn-yard should be applied to the previous crop, lest it should stimulate the plants to o vigorous a growth that the fibre will not have strength to sustain the stock, and it will lodge, in which case it must be immediately pulled, whatever may be its state of forwardness, or it will become worthless. Ashes and pluster are

head, placing the teeth, which should be twice as long as rake teeth, so near together that the bolls will not pass between them. Fasten this to a large block or firmly secured bench. Take hold of as much flax, near the roots, as you can firmly grasp with the right hand, and draw it through this comb, which will separate the bolls from the stock and leave them in a heap on the floor. They should be riddled and winnowed to separate them from the foul seed that might have grown with the crop. They should then be spread out on a clean floor or sheets in the sun, and when sufficiently dry and begin to open, be thrashed.

The preparation of the flax for use, appears to be one entirely distinct from the business of the farmer, and there is, no doubt, but that machinery for that purpose would be established in different sections of the State if the culture of this crop would warrant the outlay.

M. S.

crop would warrant the outlay.

The Dairy Business---Wool.

The high prices of butter and cheese for some months past have enabled the dairy farmers to make a profitable year's business; and the prospects of similar high prices for the year to come will undoubtedly have a tendency to increase the product of that class of articles throughout all the dairy districts. Twenty to twenty-five cents per pound for butter, and ten to twelve cents for cheese, are figures which sound well in the ears of our agricultural friends, and lend encouragement to their efforts in supplying the demand for those articles.

We learn that in many counties in this State large additions are being made to the dairy stock,

large additions are being made to the dairy stock, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the cock, in Country Gentleman. pastures are stocked quite up to their capacity, unless the season shall prove highly favorable. In the County of Chautauqua alone, which has come to be an important dairy County, we are

The cultivation of the white bean as a field come to be an important dairy County, we are told that no less than one thousand cans have been received, chiefly from Pennsylvania. It is likely that the dairy stock of the county will be increased by the full number of these additions, since the heifers to come in this spring will probably fully supply any deficiency from the disposition of old cowa lest autumn.

tion of old cows last autumn.

What is true of Chautauqua will also hold good in many other counties of this and other will thrive on any soil that will grow corn. If a States. The droves from which the dairies are clover sod, it should be turned over as soon in the supplied are picked up chiefly in districts where spring as the ground is in good condition; and, dairying is not prosecuted as a business, and for beans as well as for any other crop, the sur-where the natural increase is larger than the

The same reasons which are pressing our dairy farmers to increase their stock also operate—perhaps with greater force—among the wool growers. The extraordinary advance in the prices of wool—in many grades fully equal to one hundred per cent.,—in the last twelve months, has created by the same reasons which are pressing our dairy to vines, and do not bear well. Some recommend planting as soon as the middle of May, but in most seasons this is too early. They should not be planted till late spring frosts and long, cold rains are over—say from the 25th of May to the 5th of June, when the ground is quite a commotion among sheep men. Ninety cents per pound for wool is a great temptation to the farmer, and many of our wool-growing friends, we imagine, see visions of well filled purses already within their grasp.

We have no word of discouragement for those who desire to increase their gains by the addition to their stock of cowe or of sheep. Within real land is free freely worked between them; and if the land is freely worked between them; and if the land is freely worked between them; and if the land is freely worked between them; and if the

who desire to increase their gains by the addition to their stock of cows or of sheep. Within reasonable bounds, and to a practical extent, it is doubtless judicious; but it may be carried too far, and be undertaken at too great an expense. Especially should we think this the case when stock is purchased at fancy prices, or when, in his anxiety to get a large product, the farmer overstocks his farm, and thus abridges the product per head from his stock.

If it were possible to determine how long the war is to last, and consequently how long the present high prices for produce are likely to continue, our farmers could determine with greater approach to accuracy the propriety of extraordinary efforts to increase their stock of domestic animals—especially for the production of wool and of butter and cheese. The close of the war, and the consequent return of the currency to its

and of butter and cheese. The close of the war, and the consequent return of the currency to its proper level, will not unlikely catch many a farmer as well as multitudes of speculators in a condition not favorable to pecuniary advantage. Caution is a desirable quality in these times.—N.

The close of the war, and an hour shaper, and while one was quite efficiently.

Mark out the drills, drop the seed from three to six inches, (the richer the soil the less seed) in the drills, when they may be covered by hands, or an expert plowman will cover them with a seminor or shovel plow.

Best Aspect for Hives.

I do not think "a Lanarkshire Bee-keeper" can lay down any law as to the most suitable aspect in which hives can be profitably worked. That he is right in his decision that a sheltered north aspect in his own locality or apiary I have no doubt or wish to dispute; but I am convinced that what would be the best aspect in one part of the country would be the worst in another. So down any rule for absolute guidance.

Considerable attention has been paid by me to

large bush on the south which shall in some measure shade the house about twelve o'clock, is al-ways a desideratum, but it must in no wise inter-MESSERS. EDITORS:—As flax is destined to become an important article in the agricultural products of this country, it may not be amiss to make a few suggestions on its culture.

ble returns from their labors.

It is far from my intention to write against placing bees in a north or any other aspect; all that I wish to contend for is, that the aspect most suitable in one part of the kingdom may not be so in another; and even more than that, a distance of only a few miles shall equally influence the judicious placing of beehives .- S BE-

Shearing and Marking Sheep.

VAN Fox, in Cottage Gardener.

SHEARING AND WINDING WOOL. 1 prefer to very useful as top-dressing on this crop, and salt the cold fish and meat pickle) at the rate of five or six bushels to the acre applied before the land is plowed in the spring, is one of the best dressings that can be applied.

Shakara and salt or wagon cloth, spread on the barn floor, with 3 or 4 inches of straw under it (and the edges of the cloth tacked down to keep the straw out of the wool) to any other way. I do not like fastenings of any kind, as the sheep

to turn brown it should be pulled and spread out on the field to ripen and dry.

Care should be exercised when pulling flax to lay the stocks that are nearest of a length together. This will save a great deal of waste and trouble when getting out the seed, and hackling the stocks. In a few days, if the weather be favorable, it will be dry enough to bind in small bundles and put under cover. To save the seed, make a wooden comb about the length of a rake head, placing the teeth, which should be twice as long as rake teeth, we pent together that the bolls strings and boxes. Such is the way it is done in

side, the ewes on the shoulder, the wethers on the hip, with an ochre mark the same as wether Agricultural Miscellany. lambs. At two years old the ewes having their first lamb at shearing receive a stripe across the middle of the back, and brand on the near shoulder, and are called one-lambed ewes; the wothers have an ochre mark from the shoulder to the tail, The Dairy Business---Wool.

and brand on the near hip, and go out fat in the fall or winter. At 3 years old the ewes have

than of almost any other crop.

Beans flourish best in a light, warm soil. They

ome demand.

The same reasons which are pressing our dairy to vines, and do not bear well.

common or shovel plow.

Beans should be well cultivated; the ground

frequently stirred and kept free from weeds, and

that what would be the best aspect in one part of the country would be the worst in another. So much depends on prevailing winds or droughts of air, or the quarter from which most rule and the English market for from 12 to 16 cents of air, or the quarter from which most rain may be looked for, that it seems impossible to lay down any rule for absolute guidance.

Considerable attention has been paid by me to considerable attention has been paid by me to the first and it confess that after number-less experiments I am unable to arrive at any manufacture of our dairy products; that the less experiments I am unable to arrive at any fixed conclusion.

At this present moment I have hives facing nearly every point in the compass, and it is extremely difficult to say which are answering best. The finest takes of honey I have ever had have the fin

accordingly.

It is said that the freight on butter and cheese, been respectively from east, south-cast, south, and due west, and with me there is not much to choose between them; but I should in all cases be guided by what is in the garden, or near enough to affect the bees by causing rough currents of air, or confining them too closely so as to distress them with a too sultry atmosphere.

My own inclination rather tends to a southeastern aspect with the shelter of a building or some large evergreen shrubs on the north at some little distance. If it can be obtained, as accordingly.

It is said that the freight on butter and cheese, in proportion to value, is less, with the exception of cotton and tobacco, than on any other production of American agriculture, and when we learn to make a uniform good quality of these articles, a foreign market will readily absorb the surplus at highly satisfactory prices. England imports from foreign countries \$25,000,000 worth of butter annually. Of this amount Holland supplies the largest amount—\$10,000,000. The United States the second largest—\$5,000,000.

The Raspberry.

NO. 24.

This, like the gooseberry, is an indigenous production, and common in most parts of the State. It is a robust and healthy plant, and when properly cultivated, a prolific and steady bearer. The plants may be set either in spring or autumnthough we prefer the spring—and should be well manured with old compost, formed of animal excrement, well decomposed forest leaves, and wood ashes or slaked lime. A slight quantity of gypsum will be found beneficial. The soil apparently best adapted to this fruit, is a light, and rathly best adapted to this fruit, is a light, and rather warm loam, approaching to sand, with a free and previous subsoil. In setting, it is a good plan not to crowd the plants. Three feet between the rows, and the hills three feet apart, is near enough; or if in drills, the plants should not stand nearer than eighteen inches of each other. The soil requires considerable attention—that is, as much as corn when it is well-tended—and should be carefully and frequently worked, to keep down the weeds, and retain the surface in a light or well-tended at the surface in a state of the surface in a surface in the surface in a surface in the surface in a surface in the surface in

light, moist, and permeable condition, particularly while the plants are taking root.

If too great a development of top should be the consequence of this treatment, the pruning knife should be applied, and the superabundant aboots topped off. This will throw the reproductive force of the system into their stome and larger ree of the system into their stems and larger branches, and secure greater strength, which, in time, will admit a more full development of their

upper parts.
Unfermented manure, is never so good as that which has been decomposed or composted, but if none but unfermented is at hand, let it be made fine as possible, and when it is applied, min-

gled intimately with the soil. Among all the small fruits, perhaps there is none more easily produced than the raspberry. There is really no difficulty in its cultivation. It requires no more skill than to produce so many ought to be bountifully supplied with it through-out its season. A saucer of this fruit at break-fast will be more palatable to those who are not engaged in severe and exhausting labor, than meat, and will be sufficiently nutritious. Indeed, n warm weather, we believe our whole popula-ion would be more healthy, and capable of enduring more hard labor, if a considerable portion of their diet was made up of the fresh and deli-cious fruits with which our gardens might abound,

nstead of the stimulating meats which are so In the spring, as soon as the snow has left the round, the dead canes in the hills should be taken out, together with any of the living ones beyond three or four of the best, which should be left and tied to a stake or trellis-work. This prevents them from falling over when in full foliage, and admits the sun, light and air among heir branches, and enables them to produce larg and perfect fruit .- N. E. Farmer.

Cultivation of Cranberries on Upland.

In answer to a letter of inquiry relative to the upland cultivation of cranberries, J. C. Young,

of Lakeland, writes : "The first attempt at the upland cultivation the cranberry was made in the spring of 1854 by setting out some twelve or fifteen feet square with the cranberry; these vines produced in year about one pint of very perfect, dark colored fruit. The vines then set out, without the least further attention to their cultivation, have continued to hear fruit each year, and are now in a

perfectly healthy condition.

In 1856 I planted out 14,400 square feet of land, walks included, less than the third of an acre, from which I gathered in the fall of 1859, twenty-five bushels of cranberries. In 1860 l

gathered from the above piece forty-two bushels, a gain of some seventy-eight per cent. on the crop of 1859.

I have now two-thirds of an acre in my garden appropriated to the growth of the cranberry.
My success has induced many persons in this vi-

nity and elsewhere to comme of the fruit.

For successful cultivation, the land should be thoroughly broken up, all foul stuff removed, carefully raked, and brought as near level as can be; then laid out in lines 30, 36 or 40 inches

apart-distance to be regulated by the system

which may be afterwards adopted in the cultiva-Open the earth with a spade about six inches wide, and insert single plants at twelve inches distance from each other, drawing back the earth to the roots, carefully packing with the hand. The ground should be kept free from weeds. The vines have a great tendency to cover the space between the drills; but as most lands, unless frequently broken up foul, continued cultivation becomes necessary; cultivation also, evidently adds to the high quality of the fruit. When cultivating, lift the runners covering the ground, and place them beside the drill. My vines were

set in drills at thirty inches apart. I use no ma-nure and have never irrigated.

The vines do best by being set out after the vernal season has fairly commenced. With spring r early summer warmth, the vines grow vigor ously, throwing out long runners the first sea-son; the runners produce uprights the second season; the uprights fruit the succeeding season; each year, the first included, fruit is produced, gradually increasing to the fourth year, includ-ing the planting season, when an abundant re-

urn may be anticipated.

My observations extended over several years. (from 1854 to the present time;) I have yet to witness an injury to the cranberry vine from drouth; my vines are fifty-seven feet above any water—have to depend for moisture upon the rains from heaven-ward, and the dews of Long Island, from one or the other of which they have thus far been copiously supplied."-R. 1. Palla

Remedy for the Cutworm.

Seeing in the columns of the Telegraph that my brother farmers complain of loss to their corn crop by injury from the brown cutworm, I will offer an effectual remedy, if followed according to

amine it; if it shows injury by the cutworm, gather the common mullein, root and all, and place about every third or fourth row and hill top down, in the afternoon; in the morning fol-lowing take a large tight basket and shake them off the mulleins into it, and feed them to the poultry. Two mornings are sufficient to clear a field of all that are hatched. But the corn crop has a greater enemy in the wire and web worms which prey on the root of the corn, and for which I know no remedy better than perfect culture.

Cor. Ger. Telegraph.

Irrigation.

In fields bearing perennial plants, with roots In fields bearing perennial plants, with roots that penetrate to no great depth, injurious matters gradually collect, which are hurtful to the growth of future generations of plants. The irrigation of meadows appears to accomplish the important object, among others of removing these injurious matters by the oxygen, and by the carbonic acid dissolved in water, which penetrates the ground, and brings it into a condition simila to that produced by careful plowing.—Liebig.

This excellent remedy for a cough is made thus This excellent remedy for a cough is made thus: boil one ounce of flax-seed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons, and a half a pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and a loss of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum arabic. Set this to simmer for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wine glassful when the cough is trouble-

oad track and destroyed. the 18th, stati Advertiser was who says the Mississippian type thrown in five to ten m The last of th 'clock, when killed a colon lianians and A dispate

Edwards' der ing was compe A Jackson.

fell back to ou erals sent in. flag states the men, and th troops fell bac stroying the found Jee Jo

> argest in the Advices via was 71 kill ar loaded with b between Ray be Gen. Gran Vicksburg to that forces fr march to re

According lost, and the corps of 24,0 back at night kees are on t cations.
A Murfree has secured plies and re

Maine Larmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 28, 1863. Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid with

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

Notice.

MR. H. P. WEEKS will call upon subscribers in Walde Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, will call up

"Important if True."

We have been informed that there are two very important, because very useful and much needed nches of manufactures, to be started in Maine during the coming season, viz., the manufacture of glass and the manufacture of porcelain. We call this information, in the common phrase of the day, "important if true." And why should it not be true; or, rather why should not some of our capitalists and enterprising men make this not only true, but start several other kinds of business in such an effectual way that the report of them cannot help being true?

It has been said that Hon. J. B. Brown and others were about establishing the manufacture of glass in Portland-that they proposed procuring the silex, necessary for this operation, from the sands at Lake Sebago, which could be brought to Portland on the Cumberland and Oxford Canal. All this looks and sounds well. There can be no scarcity of material for this manufacture among us. We can find abundance of silex if not at Sebago, in other places-say at old Or chard Beech or other points along the coast, or from the quartz ledges in Liberty, material from which could be transported to Belfast and thence by water to Portland. Barilla, or any other necessary form of soda, if not obtained from abroad cheaper, could be manufactured by millions of pounds, or even tons, by burning and leeching our own kelps and seaweeds, as it is done for that purpose in other countries. A State that can measure more than three thousand miles of sea coast, following all its crooks and turns and sinuosities, cannot fail to furnish any amount of material for Barilla or Carbonate of Soda. As for lead or other metals that may b needed to work into the glass, these also can b obtained within our borders. Wood, for the fur naces, is on hand at short call. A first rate and growing market for all the glass that can be made is on every hand. Maine can use every inch of glass they can make. What more is needed to stimulate and encourage the enterprize Nothing in the world but faith and money. Indeed nothing else in reality but faith, for if that intangible but essential requisite only exists in the mind, the capital and the material will com at its bidding. We hope a glass manufactory will be established in Portland or somewhere else in the State, and be crowned with golden success

The other enterprise we hear of is the content plation of a manufactory of Porcelain and other pottery by competent persons, in Bangor. In regard to this enterprise, we will say, as we

did of the other, nearly all, if not quite all the material required can be found within our borthus afford an additional branch of industry venience and comfort, while we have as good raw material for making them as can be found elsewhere? Let us then encourage the establishment of such new manufactories. They will give employment to a great many people, either directly or indirectly, and it is the wisest policy that the people of Maine can adopt so to do. We have. as a people and a State, been too remiss in waking up and encouraging new branches of industry. Let us now "to the right about face," as military men say, and make up for lost time.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION PROPOSED. One of our Kennebee wool-growers proposes that the wool-growers of the State should hold a conven tion in Norridgewock, or some other suitable place, in June of the present year.

The principal object of such a convention would be to consult with each other in regard to the general welfare of wool-growers in Maine, and to have agreement and uniformity of action as to any system of preparation and sale of wool. Whether wool depots among us, similar to those adopted in some other States, would not be advisable, or whether any better system could be devised to shorten the distance between the manufacturer and the grower-also to interchange opinions and experiences respecting the best modes of feeding and treating sheep in our climate, compatible with the health and vigor of the flock, and the economy of cost. How do you vote on this proposition? All in favor will please

The spring has been rather cool, wet and backward : although a ride of some thirty miles into the country last week convinced us that the season is about as forward as an average of years. Grass, which has been greatly benefitted by the frequent rains, is looking finely, and with favorable weather during the next month farmers will cut a good crop of hay. Planting is progressing favorably, considerable corn having been planted on Thursday and Friday of last week, which is as early as it is usually put in hereabouts. Orchards are now (May 25th) in full bloom. From observations that are somewhat extended, we believe as much grain will be planted and sown this spring as in former years, and this too with help much diminished and a consequent reliance upon farm machinery for assistance. Wages are high, and help somewhat scarce, farm laborers obtain ing from \$18 to \$22 per month. The prospect now is that wool will range from 60 to 75 cents

FINE Horses. Our readers interested in the rearing and improvement of horses are referred to the advertisement of G. M. Robinson which appears in our present issue. Mr. R.'s stud comprises some of the best horses in the State, among which are "Gen. McClellan."-too well known to need our commendation-"Hector" and "Hero." The last named horse is of a fine bay color. 16 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs., and is a mixture of Messenger and Morgan blood. He combines more of the desirable qualities of a "horse of all work" than any animal we have ever seen. See advertisement of Mr. Robinson.

RAPID GERMINATION. Mr. James Sturgis Vassalboro' informs us that on Wednesday last he planted some corn in his garden. On Saturday his curiosity led him to examine a few hills to see inhe kernels had swollen, when to his surprise they had sprouted, and showed the downward and upward sprouts, both of which were each half an inch in length. This is rapid ger-

The religious anniversary meetings are be ing held in Boston this week. Fifty-seven business and prayer meetings, public gatherings and festivals are announced, commencing on Sabbath evening last and continuing until Friday.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. The best investment i Government loans is in these bonds. They can be had at Granite Bank, Augusta. See adverThe War News of the Week.

On Sunday last the intelligence was flashed over dent in a message from Mr. Fuller, the manager Maine regiments in those engagements. Grant, we think there can be no reasonable doubt the 3d Maine, as follows: of the fact. All the information received during "Shortly after sunset (May 2d) we were or of the fact. All the information received during the past week, both from loyal and rebel sources has pointed inevitably to this result. Landing with a strong force below Vicksburg, Gen. Grant has steadily worked his way to the rear of the advanced nobly to the charge, and a terrific fight city, driving back the enemy wherever he opposed his progress, until having occupied Jackson, and works, and held them till daylight on the follow cut off the last remaining means of rebel succor ing morning, notwithstanding the stubborn re and support, Gen. Pemberton was forced to sistance of the enemy who were five times ou and support, Gen. Pemberton was forced to come out and give him battle. Two desperate engagements took place on the line of the railroad from Jackson to Vicksburg on the 15th and 16th of May, in both of which Pemberton was defeated, in the latter with the loss of nearly all his field artillery, and compelled to retire within his interior line of defences. In the meantime, Gen. Sherman, co-operating with Gen. Grant on the Varea given had constructed Hoinest Right to most. Yazoo river, had captured Haines' Bluff, the most important outwork of the enemy on the north, with its garrison of 9000 men and 60 guns.—

Yazoo river, had captured Haines' Bluff, the most important outwork of the enemy on the north, with its garrison of 9000 men and 60 guns.—

Yazoo river, had captured Haines' Bluff, the most important outwork of the enemy on the north, with its garrison of 9000 men and 60 guns.—

Yazoo river, had captured Haines' Bluff, the most important outwork of the enemy on the north, and the noble manner the commander of our gallant General (J. Hobart Ward) were against as, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the noble manner the commander of the north, and the north of the north, and the north of t

The importance of the possession of Vicksburg plished ere this, the navigation of the Mississippi will again be opened, and the rebel confederacy eral for the gallantry of its officers and men." severed in twain, no more to be reunited. Our To the 6th Maine, Col. Burnham, is awarded the South will be forced to recognize the power of as follows: the national government, which will now control that great artery of commerce in the interest of dered to storm the stone wall and earthworks

all the States of the Union. From other portions of the South we have no From other portions of the South we have no very important information, except the confirmation of the possession of Alexandria on the Red River, by Gen. Banks and his probable immediate movement down that river to co-operate in the attention of the hill withering fire of musketry and a perfect showe the attack on Port Hudson, which, as will be seen by the despatches, has again been ineffectually bombarded by Admiral Farragut. There is reason, however, to hope that the place is in possession of our forces by this time.

anchanged. No movements are authentically re-

THE FREE NEGRO LABOR SYSTEM. Gen. Thomas,

gaged in carrying into operation a plan for the place, although I have been in eleven battles and employment of the negroes emancipated in the Southern States under the President's proclationished to learn that the rebels had appeared on mation. He proposes to establish a loyal popu-our rear and were again occupying the Heights lation along the banks of the Mississippi, for the which had cost us so dear. purpose of protecting the commerce of that great bridge in the meantime, and after four days' fightmaterial required can be found within our borders. Why should they not be put into use and confiscated plantations of the rebels to persons of ourselves where we started from, minus two hunproper character, who shall employ the negroes dred men." among us? Why be always dependant on other at regular wages to carry on the work of culti-Field, Capt. E. A. Strickle and Rev. S Liver- heights of Fredericksburg on Sunday, May 3d. more—are appointed to superintend the letting of The Bangor Whig publishes a portion of the intellectual wants; and generally to carry out the policy of the government regarding the negroes that are to be put to agricultural pursuits. In lieu of rent, a tax will be collected on was obeyed. Then the General said, 'Colonel, the produce of the land. In no case are the you will form the left of the storming column negroes to be subjected to corporal punishment by the lash or other cruel punishment. The lessee Maine. At last came the order, 'forward,' and is to receive as many negroes as he desires, enter- off we went at double quick. ing into bonds to employ them till Feb. 1, 1864, mile to go under the enemy's fire, and got well and to feed clothe, and treat them humanely peppered. We reach the ravine at the foot of and to feed, clothe, and treat them humanely, the cost of the clothing to be deducted from rushed, and 'Old Glory' was planted on the cne. their wages. If suitable lessees cannot be found, superintendents will be appointed to work the J. G. Butler, a fine officer, beloved by all wh for labor to be as follows:

"For able-bodied men over fifteen years of age the 3d Brigade, who captured the guns for which seven dollars per month; for able-bodied women unjustly to us, credit has been given in the new over fifteen years of age, five dollars per month : papers to the Vermont Brigade. for children between the ages of twelve and fifteen, half price; children under twelve years of outflanked us, and were rushing with overwhelmage shall not be used as field hands; and families ing force into the very works we had age shall not be used as held hands; and halling ing force into the very works we had longer so must be kept together when they so desire. The tax on the product of the plantations, in lieu of rent shall be at the rate of two dollars per bale of four hundred pounds of cotton, and five cents as a picket thrown out to protect it. Of course, on the product of the plantations, in lieu able generalship that permitted our whole left flank to lay exposed all night, without as much as a picket thrown out to protect it. Of course,

THE SECOND MAINE. This gallant regiment, see which would reach the river first. the first to take the field from this State, and the heat, and the 6th corps was saved. At 5.30 which has participated in nearly every engagement of importance in Virginia from the commenced on our position, three divisions strong. Then commenced one of the hardest fights I have ever been in. The 20th mencement of the war to the present time, having served out the period of its enlistment, took its departure from camp on Wednesday last, and was expected to reach Bangor on Tuesday. Great preparations are making by the authorities and citizens to receive the regiment on its arrival, and wel- recapitulate, but I may mention Lieutenant Colo come the battle-worn soldiers to their homes. The regiment originally numbering 750 men, and now Hill, Cook, and Lieuts. Webber, Gates and Glareturns with only 275, including officers men. the two latter have been engaged, and they behaved like yeterans. Capt. Cook at one time got

main with the army, having been transferred to the 20th Maine.

A Brave Augusta Boy. In a notice of the 7th regiment at Chancellorsville, in another column, allusion is made to the gallant conduct of Mr. allusion is made to the gallant conduct of Mr. which was whipped back, losing two hundred Calvin Boston, son of Mr. Edward Boston of this prisoners and one stand of colors, (the 58th Vircity, and a member of Co. B. The Portland ginia.) Corporal Boston of Hallowell, with three men of Co. B, captured 40 prisoners and brought them in." brigade, in the action of May 3d, has specially recommended Boston to the Secretary of War for promotion. He says he is one of the best and transmitted to Adjutant Hodsdon, gives an acseize the rebel colors, when he was shot twice, each time in the fleshy part of the leg. One of the following: the rebels whom he killed, was not ten feet from him. It was a wonder that Boston escaped with the research with the res

Capt. George F. Leppico of the 5th Maine during the afternoon. The column was formed Battery, who was severely wounded at the battle at 9 o'clock, P. M., and marched on the left of of Chancellorsville, having been obliged to submit to amputation of a leg, died at Washington led us into a narrow road through dense woods. on Monday. His rank when wounded was that of Captain, but in consequence of gallantry and ry fire in front and on both flanks. The regiment bravery displayed by him, he was, by order of in advance, the 30th N. Y., broke and ran upor the Secretary of War, mustered in as Lieut. Col. sion. When we were formed into column we about a week before his death.

guished baritone singer and Gustave de Spiess was re-formed and again advanced, meeting with guished baritone singer and Gustave de Spiess the eminent piano forte performer, will give one of her recherche musical entertainments this forces, and we were ordered by Col. Egan to form (Tuesday) evening at Meonian Hall. The sim- a line of battle facing to the right; but as it was ple announcement will be enough to set our concert goers on the qui-vive, and a crowded house will of course be the result.

Bangor, not to be behind her sister cities.

Bangor, not to be behind her sister cities, assumes metropolitan airs and talks of establishing a Merchants' Exchange. The plan is a good one. Sivouaced in the field near the woods. In this

Fredericksburg.

We have glorious tidings from the Southwest. We gather from letters published in variou the wires that the old flag was floating over Vicks- journals, details of the recent battles on the Rap burg! The news was telegraphed to the Presi- pahannock, and the gallant part taken by our of the telegraph at Memphis, and although not Augusta correspondent of the Bangor Whig fur yet confirmed by official despatches from Gen. nishes extracts from a letter of Col. Lakeman of

Vicksburg, thus completely invested and hopeless of relief, could not long debate between starvation and surrender, and hence we cannot doubt the fact that this stronghold has at length fallen into again advanced to the front of the first line of de

ence. Col. Lakeman says:
"Here the enemy's shells came thick and fast by the federal forces cannot be over estimated. We ed. In this position the enemy made three diftrust it is the beginning of the end of the rebellion. ferent attacks upon us, and were repulsed at each With the reduction of this stronghold and of Port assault. The conduct of the regiment in the Hudson, both of which have probably been accom- front, centre and rear was admirable, for we were

access on the Mississippi, while it will discourage the credit of first planting its standard on the the rebels, will infuse new spirit, energy and patri- heights of Fredericksburg, in the daring and destism among the people of the great West. Those perate charge of May 3d, which resulted in the who predicted that the West would only recover capture of the enemy's formidable works. Capt. the navigation of the Mississippi by an alliance with Geo. Fuller, of Co. H, writes to the Bangor Time

"Just before noon the Light Brigade was or Here were five regiments expected to carry those tremendous works, which are considered as stron pandemonium itself. When almost half way to the works, the fire was so derrible that the regiright wavered. But the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine, though men and officers were falling like ported to have taken place in his command, al- autumn leaves, swept rapidly on over the wall ported to have taken place in his command, al-though we have rumors of projected operations, the 6th Maine planted their colors on the parathe objects of which, from the nature of the case can be known only to the commander of the army. We shall hear good news yet from the Army of number of rebels, took eight pieces of cannon a 122 prisoners. We immediately pushed on and again encountered the enemy three miles out, where we had another severe fight. I never en Adjt. General of the United States, is now en- countered so heavy musketry firing as at this skirmishes. Our regiment supported a battery at

-George B. Light Brigade which took possession of the

plantations on government account. The wages knew him. The first line carried, we dashed on to storm the heights in the rear, and took ther It was the Seventh Maine and 33d New York,

May 4-At daylight we found the enemy ha

we were ordered out at the double quick. Our bridges were imperiled, and it was a foot race to zier. This was the first fight in which either of

Lt. Col. Merrill of the 17th Maine, in a report

his life, Capt. Hill says, as the bullets of the command of Col. Egan, 40th N. Y. Vols., to take part in a night attack upon the enemy in order to regain the position lost by our Madame Anna Bishop, the renowned can-line; in this position we could do nothing, and tatrice, assisted by Mr Edward Seguin the distin-were forced back a short distance. The column

affair we sustained a loss of one man killed, seven wounded and eighteen missing. A brass field piece and four caissons left in the woods by the enemy, captured from our forces during the af-ternoon, were drawn back and delivered to Capt.

Randolph by a detachment of this regiment.

On Sunday the 3d inst., the regiment rejoined its Brigade and supported batteries in the field, d to a heavy cross fire of artillery, from are enjoying at home. which it suffered severely, and aided in repelling an attack of the enemy while the batteries were changing position. On that day the loss sustained by the regiment was three killed, forty-nine wounded and 17 missing. On Monday the regiment was engaged in throwing up earthworks, and lost but one man wounded. On the 5th, Col. Roberts arrived and took command. The 17th was engaged all that day on the heights of siege guns planted within, and a battery of smaller call

The following is an extract from the official reers and men especially worthy of commendation : Extract of Official Report of the Battle of Chancellorsville, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 3d Corps:—To Lieut. Col. Merrill of the 17th Maine, ments of Illinois cavalry, which can assigned to me, my grateful acknowledgements are tendered for their valuable assistance and gallant conduct on the night of the 2d of May and to Captains Sawyer and Mattocks of the 18th Maine Vols., and the companies mand, my special thanks are due. J. H. H. WARD, Maine Vols., and the companies under their com-

Editor's Table.

THE New American Cyclopedia, edited by Geo. Riply and Charles A. Dana, Vol. XVI, New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1863.

This is the closing volume of one of the omplete and elaborate works of the kind ever issued from the press. It is marked by the same thoroughness and ability which characterized the earlier volumes, and in every respect redeems the pledges of the publishers to subscribers, and very hot and sultry and the nights warm and damprealizes the highest expectations of the public. Our drills are done early in the morning and at sunset, The Cyclopedia takes rank among the standard giving us the advantage of the middle of the day for authorities of the world in literature, biography, rest and relaxation. But my letter is getting too long, mechanics, political history and general science. As a work of reference it is valuable, both to the student, the scholar and the business man, and

should be in every library. The volume contains an ample supplement, embracing biographical notices of those who have Maine 5th in the operations of the army on the distinguished themselves in the military and naval Rappahannock from May 1st to May 7th : service of the country during the present war.

Among other articles it embraces biographies of Martin Van Buren, by Charles A. Dana; Lope de Vega, by Lieut. Lounsbury of New York; Voltaire, by Parke Godwin; The Walpole Family, by Charles S. Weyman; George Washington, Wm Stevens, Biddeford, and Milton S Roberts, Water by Edward Everett; Danlel Webster, by the same author; The Duke of Wellington, by John R. G. Hassard; The Wesley Family, by the same; Silas Wright, by Charles A. Dana; Nathan Appleton, by Commodore Biddle.

Among living characters of celebrity-Queen Victoria, Robert C. Winthrop, Union Generals Burnside, Buell, Butler, Corcoran, Halleck, Franklin, Hooker, Hunter, Lane, Wool, McClellan, Pope, Porter, Rosecrans, Shurz, Sigel, Sumner (since dead) Wadsworth, and others. Naval officers, Admirals Dupont, Farragut, Foote and Stringham. Commodores Porter, Blake and Wilkes. Rebel Generals Beauregard, Bragg,
Jackson, Lee, Polk, Price and others. And the
James Smith, Portland, severe wound in hand; Corp departments of Science, Geography, History, &c., are richly stored with interesting and valuable articles, including notices of the most prominent battles and events of our war, down to a very recent period.

The Atlantic Monthly for June closes the eleventh values of this advisible.

James Smith, Portland, severe wound in hand; Corp Patrick Conner, wounded and prisoner; Patrick Conner, wounded and prisoner; Edward Turner, do do; John Kelley, do, wounded and prisoner; Edward Turner, do do; John Kelley, do, missing; Wm Connolly, Lewiston, missing.

Company G—George Divine, Portland, wounded and missing; Frank O Dearling, Sidney, severe wound in hand.

Company H—Serg't R B Twombley. Yarmouth miss.

eleventh volume of this admirable magazine. ing; James G Dowe, Hiram, wound in The following are the contents of the number: John Grant, Yarmouth, Martin Br Weak Lungs, and how to make them strong; John Benner, Lewiston, missing.

Weak Lungs, and how to make them strong; Company I—Serg't Joseph C Sawyer, Raymond, severe C Sawyer, Raymo

The number for July will commence the twelfth volume under very favorable auspices, enabling its conductors to employ the most eminent talent Hiram Hutchingon, Mechanics Falls, missing; Edwin A Hiram Hutching, August do. severe wound in arm; John French, Au in the country in its columns, embracing a very large proportion of the best known writers in American literature. Ticknor & Field, publishers, Boston. Terms \$3 per anumn.

Godey's Ladies' Book for June, besides the spects it is a splendid number, worthily sustaining its reputation as the leading ladies' periodical of America. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher. Terms \$3 per annum.

Washington Street, Boston. The illustrated ar- Fredericksburg in December last, where his ticle are The Indian Massacres and War of 1812, horses were killed, but he escaped injury." He the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines, and the has now fallen in a just cause—the defence of a Small House at Allington, which with a great free government against treason and rebellion variety of other reading, make up a number of and his name will be enrolled among that gloriunusual excellence. For sale by Chas, A. Pierce, ous company of patriots and martyrs who have

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for June, is a number of rich and varied literary excellence. The day were six killed and twenty wounded. best two dollar magzine published. T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, publishers. Terms \$2 per

his sentence changed by the President, and he will celebrate its anniversary—the address on the

friends. York Herald dated 25th says: "Mr. Vallandigvate received him, Mr. V. saying, "I am a citizen back; S. Johnson, 4th, arms; F. L. Palmer, 4th Isurrender myself as a prisoner of war."

DEATHS OF MAINE SOLDIERS. The following deaths are reported in the Washington hospitals: H. M. Pierce, 25th; Thomas Broads, 3d; Lieut. Wm. Brown, 5th; Sergt. E. Collins, 7th; E. A. Stewart, 5th battery. By recent arrivals from Hilton Head the follow-

ng deaths are reported in the 8th Maine : M. C. Williamson of Kingfield, Co. E, at Beaufort, April 14; L. W. Spearin of Legrange, Co. K, April 2d. The following deaths are reported in the 13th

Gould of Paris, Co. D. March, 3d. writes from New Orleans, May 9th-Our sick and Prison, has also received sentence of death. wounded in this city are now doing well. Eight have died of wounds since the battle. Littleton

14th. ton Rouge, are the following : George Lander Co. hire their road for the same time. It is desirable A, of Fairfield, and Abraham Adams, Co. K. of that some arrangement should be made by which Skowhegan, both of the 21st Maine.

Letter from the Army in Louisiana. BATON ROUGE, LA., May 4th, 1863. MESSES. EDITORS:-Not much has transpired here ince I wrote last. There are still parts of two brigade here, doing little duty other than drilling, and enjoying the sunny days, some of which, I assure you, are hol enough to make one think of the pleasant weather you

The labor of fortifying and cutting down woods i about completed. Were you here to see the entrench ments and fortifications which the lazy soldier has built and the huge trees that he has cut, you would acknowle edge that he has indeed earned his thirteen dollars an hard tack. The arsenal, which contains all our store is strongly fortified by a high bank, and twelve heav Chancellorsville supporting batteries. The next day they were withdrawn across the river."

Col. Merrill says "the officers and men of the city and near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is Chapin's command on all these occasions behaved nobly, Brigade, entrenched, waiting for the enemy or an ad-and I trust have fully sustained the reputation of vance, whichever may be our lot. On the river we still vance, whichever may be our lot. On the river we still have three mortar boats, and between this place is the much despised Essex, doing picket duty. You have port of Brig. Gen. Ward, and the names of offiwick's Bay, and the final progress of our troops, in which

Yesterday we were a little surprised to see two reg ments of Illinois cavalry, which came all the way from and Lieut. Col. Kirkwood, 63d Pa. Vols., and the LeGrange, Tennessee, marching and fighting their way officers and men of their command, temporarily through in sixteen days, capturing and paroling over one thousand prisoners, tearing up rail roads, burning depot and bridges, taking contrabands and mules. As they marched through the streets here, covered with dust many of them looked worn and weary. I understand this cavaly was sent from Gen. Grant's army, to report here, and to destroy all the railroads on the route. They have performed one of the greatest acts on record, starting with only three day's rations of food, and sixteen of salt, fighting their way through, losing only three men, two privates and an officer, bringing in 50 prisoners one hundred contrabands, two hundred horses and two howitzers, besides a number of small arms, destroying four pieces of artillery, and living on the enemy.

There is a rumor here now that Gen. Banks is pus on to Alexandria to co-operate with Gen. Farragut, the down Red River, to give Port Hudson a trial.

The health of men here is getting botter as they We have but little rain here; the days are and I will close, hoping, dear reader, that you may not forget those who are doing duty for their country. Yours,

THE 5TH MAINE. The following is the official list of the killed, wounded and missing of the

boro', missing.

Company C-Sergeant Wm Larrabee, Ossipee, N. H.

Company C—Sergeant Wm Larrabee, Ossipee, N. H., wound in band; Jas Gaddis, Saco, do arm, flesh; Wm Brown, Greenfield, Ct., severe wound in hand; Michael Tyne, Saco, finger off; John Cilley, Saco, severe wound in groin; Eron J Bryan', Saco, flesh wound in leg; William H Sawyer, Saco, wound in hand; Fabian Churchill, Minot, and Josiah T Bassick, Saco, missing.

Company D—Corp Geo S Berry, Portland, flesh wound in leg; Collins P Thompson, Brunswick, slight wound in head; Lefferson Smith do, wounded and missing:

in leg; Collins P Thompson, Brunswick, slight wound in head; Jefferson Smith, do, wounded and missing; Daniel Leary, Charles E Marriner, do, Stephen D Hatch and Thomas Jewett, Portland, missing.

Company E—John T Ward, Topsham, James C Higgins, Lisbon, and Albion Ross, Richmond, killed; Jas G Purrington, Lewiston, slight wound in face; Geo B French, Bridgton, missing.

Company F—Corp Joseph F Rogers, Portland, wound in face; Charles Figling, do, slight wound in face; Jas

these plantations, and to see that the mutual obligations between the negroes and their employers or superintendents shall be faithfully performed; to attend in some measure to their moral and to attend in some measure to their moral and interest intellectual wants: and generally to carry out intellectual wants and their origin; Camilla's Concert; Spring at the Capital wants and their origin; Camilla's Concert; Spring at the Capital wants and their origin; Camilla's Concert; Spring at the C Company K-Serg't Geo E French, Auburn, mortally wounded and died two hours after—grave marked; Sorgi Horatio Bumpus, Hebron, wounded in leg; Corporals Joseph R Edmunds, Auburn, Geo W Pratt, Hebron, and

> A letter received by Mr. E. W. Stewart of elegant colored extensive fashion plate for the Battery, conveys the painful information of the this city, from Lt. G. T. Stevens of the 5th Me. month, contains four fashion plates furnished this death of his son, Edward A. Stewart, from magazine exclusively by the house of Messrs. A.
>
> T. Stewart & Co., the celebrated importers of T. Stewart & Co., the celebrated importers of fashionable goods in New York. In all other respect it is a splendid nearly and the control of the hospitals in Washington, where he died on the 14th inst. Lieut. Stevens, who was himself wounded in the same action, speaks of young Stewart as an excel-

lent soldier, civil and obedient at all times, and HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June is received from remarkably cool under fire. He says, "We first the periodical depot of A. Williams & Co., 100 noticed his coolness and bravery at the battle of scaled their devotion to their country with their lives. The losses in the 5th battery on that fatal

The annual exhibition of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, at Kent's Hill, will take place on Wednesday and Thurs-The traitor Vallandingham who was senday, June 3d and 4th. The exercises on Wednestenced by Court Martial in Cincinnati, to impris- day will consist of prize declamations and reading. onment in Fort Warren, during the war, has had On Thursday at 10 A. M. the Calliopean Society has been sent South to find a congenial residence occasion to be delivered by Rev. Wm R. Clark in the rebel confederacy. A despatch from Cin- of Portland. In the afternoon at 1 o'clock, the cinnati states that he reached Louisville on Sat- exhibition and commencement exercises will take urday, on his way to Dixie, apparently not very place. There will be a levee on Wednesday evenmuch elated at the prospect of soon joining his ing, and a concert by the Augusta Citizens' Band on Thursday evening.

OUR WOUNDED AT CHANCELLORSVILLE. OUR ham was received on an extra train from Nash- wounded soldiers who fell into the hands of the ville last night, and after a conversation with enemy at Chancellorsville, are being removed to Gen. Rosecrans, was put in an open wagon and Falmouth. Among those recently brought over most gallant soldiers in the service. On the occamost gallant soldiers in the service. On the occasion referred to, he went ahead of his company to the movements on the Rappahannock, including to the enemy this forenoon. A single rebel priof the United States. I am here against my will. side; W. B. Strong, 7th, thigh; A. Grindell, 4th, leg; Corp. J. H. Raymond, 3d, arm.

> Friday of last week was an extremely he day. The Themometer at noon indicated 98 in the shade, several degrees hotter than in any day dur ing the summer of '62. The heat was so great that cattle could not be safely worked during the day. We hear of several instances in this vicinity of loss of valuable animals by imprudent exposure and overwork.

CAPITAL SENTENCES. At the recent term of th Supreme Court for Knox County, Hon. R. D. Rice presiding, Wm. D. Blake of Camden, con Maine in the vicinity of New Orleans: Edward victed on his own confession of the murder of Stevens of Steuben, Co. I, March 15; Jacob L. Freeman Patterson, was sentenced on Monday. 18th inst., to be hanged. Francis Spencer Coul-Chaplain Bowker of the 26th Maine regiment, liard, the murderer of the Warden of the State

The Gardiner Journal learns that Joseph Webster of Castine, Co. E, died last night of Eaton, Esq., President of the Somerset & Ken wounds received in the battle of Irish Bend, April nebec Railroad, has made a proposition to the Directors of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad to let them the former road for twenty years, or the roads may be placed under one management. trial of the same.

The following letter from a soldier in the ! 11th Maine to his father in Wayne, shows the indomitable temper of our men in the field in LATEST FROM GENERAL GRANT. favor of carrying on the war to its final issue in the restoration of the authority of the govern- VICKSBURG SURROUNDED BY OUR FORCES ment over the revolted States, and the use of every means sanctioned by civilized war for the accomplishment of this result :

St. Helena Island,
Port Royal, S. C., March 15, 1863.
DEAR FATHER & MOTHER:—I have neglected writing longer than I meant to, but I have many xcuses, some of which are good. The principa eason of my neglect is the want of all conver ences, and our unsettled state. We have been expecting to leave here for the last month, every day, and are still here and in our shelter tents, and further from going, apparently, than we were a month ago. There is a camp rumor that our regiment will not have the honor of participating in the proposed attack on Charleston. I can-not youch for this. The weather here is warm rived. I am well and hearty yet, and that is a blessing I never appreciated until I came south.

Father, in his last letter, written in January, says he thinks of going in for peace measures, and asks my opinion on the subject. I am decidand asks my opinion on the subject. I am decidedly opposed to any measure which will not result in the suppression of this unholy rebellion. If we are unsuccessful at present, let us try and stand it one more year. I am in hopes that the conscript bill will bring men to understand that this rebellion must be put down, and I think, when they know this to be the case, they will then go to work in earnest and put it down. Gen. Hunter has issued an order drafting all negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, into the service. I am of the opinion that this is a good move. The war question has not changed until now. It swallows up the slavery question, and if negroes

Our captures were over 6000 prisoners and 74 pieces of attillery, some of which had been destroyed.

The position of our troops was—some of them within a mile, and others within a mile and a half of the Court House.

Gen. Grant is represented as being in good spirits and confident of the most brilliant success.

It is supposed there are 5000 rebel troops at Vioks—to the most brilliant success.

It is supposed there over 6000 prisoners and 74 pieces of attillery, some of which had been destroyed.

Gen. Grant is represented as being in good spirits and confident of the most brilliant success.

It is supposed there are 5000 rebel troops at Vioks—to the most brilliant success.

It is supposed there are 5000 rebel troops at Vioks—to the capture of the town.

The Monitors are in front of the city, hard at work.

Champion Hill,

26 miles East of Viokshurge May 16th. swallows up the slavery question, and if negroes are worthy of their freedom, they are worthy of

war question has not changed until now. It swallows up the slavery question, and if negroes are worthy of their freedom, they are worthy of fighting for that freedom.

Let northern peace men say what they please to the contrary, I am in favor of standing by the Government, until she has exhausted all her resources, and then go in for a free fight. Let us fight it out and don't let Copperheads cry enough because we have got a bloody nose. They are not hurt, and they may as well sing small. Let them keep in mind that we have an army of seven or eight millions of men, that among them are the interval of the composition of the corps was a few miles to the Southward, on a parallel road, and McPherson's corps followed Hovey's division delivery division advance of the corps was a few miles to the Southward, on a parallel road, and McPherson's corps followed Hovey's division delivery division advance division advanced division advanced across the open field at the foot of Champion Hill, them keep in mind that we have an army of seven or eight millions of men, that among them are daring, bold, ambitious men, who had as lief fight northern cowards as southern rebels, and that there is a possibility that these bold fellows might lead their men north, if this war ie settled before they are satisfied that they have done their best or gained their object. Let us keep on fighting—say give up not yet. Perhaps the south is as tired as the north, and she may be a good deal weaker. Probably, if we fight them one more round they will toss up the sponge. Let us keep digging into it and we can tire them out.

We have plenty of men left at home, who would make good soldiers. Send them down here, and as long as there is one left alive let him fight, and if I am the last one I wont surrender as long.

At 11 o'clock the battle commenced. The hill itself was covered with timber, and is in fact but an abouth, flanked both sides by deep ravines and gullies.

The woods on both sides the road leading up the face of the hill and winding back on a ridge a mile or more were filled with sharpshooters, supported by infantry. Here the battle began just as our man entered the edge of the timber, and raged terribly ffrom 11 until about 4 o'clock. Gen. Hovey's division carried the heights in gallant style, a.d. making a dash on the first battery, drove the gunners from their posts and captured the pieces. The rebels lay thick in the vicinity of the gunners from their posts and captured the pieces. The rebels lay thick in the vicinity of the gunners from their posts and captured the pieces. The following the fact of Champion Hill, in line of battle.

At 11 o'clock the battle commenced. The hill itself was covered with timber, and is in fact but an about 4 transition advanced across the open field at the foot of Champion Hill, in line of the the foot of Champion Hill, in line of the the foot of Champion Hill, in line of the the foot of Champion Hill, in line of the the foot of Champion Hill, in line of the the foot of Champion

raid in Virginia in which Lt. Estes of Co. A, Maine Cavalry, distinguished himself by great in line of battle on the right of Hover, advanced in

"Lieut. Estis, was, with ten men, detached at Aylett's to dash across the country northward, and, if possible, convey news of the destruction of the communications. He struck the Rappahannock at the Tappahannock Court House, but found the river too much swollen to cross. Here there survived continued and provided a survivied continued the survivied they surprised, captured and paroled a rebel lieutenabt and fifteen men. Being obliged to tarry here a short time, four hundred Essex county militia assembled under Gen. Mule, and appropriate the lieutenabt and found the rebels strongly entrenched on the east bank of the ty militia assembled under Gen. Mule, and approached the lower ford, where the Union squad was waiting. When at a short distance, Gen. M. sent a flag of truce to Estis, with a note informing him that he (Gen. M.) had sufficient force to capture them, and advised, to prevent the effusion of blood, that he surrender the Union forces at Bowler's Ferry. Lieut. E. refused, mounted and spurred rapidly down the river. During the flight they caught a rebel major, two captains, and three privates, going to join their regiments, and paroled them. Gen. Mule and his militia, three hundred strong, followed closely, and soon three hundred strong, followed closely, and soon cul de sac between the swollen river and the great the bridge to prevent our crossing. Pontoons have been der, abandoned their horses, destroyed their arms and took to the swamp. Here military pursuing abandoned, but the planters turned out and cettally hunted them with bloodhounds the province of the swamp. They was abandoned, but the planters turned out and cettally hunted them with bloodhounds the province of the swamp of the swamp. They was abandoned, but the planters turned out and cettally hunted them with bloodhounds the province of the swamp of the swamp. actually hunted them with bloodhounds the next morning. On Wednesday last all were captured,

A WELL-DESERVED COMPLIMENT. Hon. Samuel Hastings, State Treasurer of Illinois, in a recent official letter on the allotment system and the advantages resulting from it when properly carried out, pays the following compliment to Major Fenno, formerly Assistant Adjutant General of this State, now a paymaster in the Federal army:

1. Idespatched the DeKalb, Lieut. Commander Walker, the Choctaw, Lieut. Commander Ramsey, Rowes, Petrel and Forrest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Commander Ramsey, Rowes, Petrel and Forrest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Commander Ramsey, no the Yazoe to one communication in

"Interested parties have in many instances opposed the system and done all in their power to prevent its successful operation. I take great pleasure in calling public attention to one noble exception, Major Jeremiah Fenno, who has just paid the 32d regiment Wisconsin Vols. Last evening I received from Major Fenno a draft on New York for \$31,700 the amount allotted, by this regiment for the four months for which they have just been paid. The payment was made at Memphis on the 14th inst. On the 17th the have just been paid. The payment was made at Memphis on the 14th inst. On the 17th the money was remitted to me with the accompanying papers in the most complete and systematic order; the money was received here on the 23d and will be distributed from this office with the utmost dispatch possible. I have no personal the companying of the companying papers in the most dispatch possible. I have no personal the companying of the companying papers in the most complete and systematic papers in the most complete and systematic papers. The money was received here on the 23d and will be distributed from this office with the utmost dispatch possible. I have no personal the companying papers in the most complete and systematic papers. The money was received here on the 23d and will be distributed from this office with the utmost dispatch possible. I have no personal the companying papers in the most complete and systematic papers. The money was received here on the 23d and will be distributed from this office with the utmost dispatch papers. The money was received here on the 23d and will be distributed from this office with the utmost dispatch papers in the most complete and systematic papers in the most complete and s and will be distributed from this office with the utmost dispatch possible. I have no personal acquaintance with Major Fenno, but I have no hesitation in saying that he is a gentleman, an excellent business man, a faithful officer, and a true friend of the soldier and his family, and if his example should be followed by all the army paymasters, the allotment system would be one of the most beneficial and popular institutions in the country."

in good order—guns, fort, tents, and equipage of all kinds which fell into our hands.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10-inch and $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rifled guns with ammunition ownly to fast a long seige.

As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, and blew up the magnetic, and destroyed the works generally. I also broke up the enempment, which was permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay some time.

MILITARY APPOIN THENTS. The following mili
MILITARY APPOIN THENTS. The following mili
Those works and encampments covered many acres of
ground, and the fortifications and rifle pits proper of
Haines' Bluff extended almost a mile and a quarter. tary appointments were made by Governor Coburn

Sixth Regiment. Capt. George Fuller, Corinth, Major; 1st Lieut. Alexander B Sumner, Lubec, Capt. Oo. A; 2d Lieut. Lyman H. Wilkins, Brownville, 1st Lieut. Co. A; 1st Sergt. Horace S. Hobbs, Milo, 2d

from the Aroostook Pioneer that Anthony Gilroy, Acting Rear Admiral, Commanding Mississippi a native of Ireland, in the employ of Mr. Nathan Frost of Orono, on the south branch of Machias starting of a jam, and drowned. Mr. Sidney West of Ashland, in the employ of

into the river among the floating logs and instantly killed. His head was completely crushed and his limbs broken. His age was about 28 years.

Iname we have not learned, was a few days since drowned in Aroostook river, near Washburn.

Chandler's Horse Hoe. We have heretofore alluded to the merits of this implement as a laborsaving machine, and one which, in the present scarcity of farm help, will be largely brought into requisition this season in planting and hoeing the crops of the farm usually cultivated by hand. They were tried last season to a considerable extent, and proved satisfactory in every case—those using them on trial purchasing the implement intaken. stead of returning it. It will be seen by an ad-the hot, close atmosphere of the tent, and out to see if the fresh air would not relieve using them on trial purchasing the implement in- faint, sick at the stomach, and

Latest Telegraphic News.

THE ENEMY MUST SURRENDER. THE BATTLES NEAR VICKSBURG.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING. The Enemy Beaten at all Points and Driven Back.

LARGE NUMBERS OF PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED. HAINES' BLUFF IN OUR POSSESSION. İmmense Quantities of Army Material Fall into our hands.

Washington, 25th. The very latest from Vicksburg, from a high official source, Gen. Hurlburt, dated Memphis 10.30 this A. M., who encloses a statement from an Ordnance Officer, stating the condition of affairs at 9 o'clock Friday night. The city was not at that time taken. Great advantages, however, have been gaine the enemy making a brave resistance. The impressi prevails that we would have Vioksburg the next ds We at that time completely commanded the town.

Our men had their colors planted on the enemy's out-

and as long as there is one left alive let him fight, and if I am the last one I wont surrender as long as there is strength enough left to load and fire.

Yours affectionately, Grap.

A GALLANT Affair. We have already mentioned an incident in Stoneman's recent cavalry the support him, and the ground was speedily recovered and the rebels were finally repulsed.

Maine Cavarry, distinguished nimself by great gallantry and daring Col. Kilpatrick in his official report gives the following interesting account of the affair:

In line of battle on the right of mover, advanced in grand style, sweeping everything before them.

At the edge of the road in front of Logan the battle was most desperate. Not a man flinched er a line wavered in this division, and all behaved like votreans. Two

morning. On Wednesday last all were captured, some wounded by the dogs. A detachment was immediately sent with them toward Richmond, but on the Mattapony they were met by our Cameron dragoons, and the captors and captured instantly changed places. Estis wheeled about and escotted his escort to Gloucester."

As Gen. Grant rode to the front to-day he was everywhere greeted with uproarious cheering. This morning two 4 pound howitzers and two 6 pound ridge guns were surrendered, with horses, harnesses and ammunition complete without a shot. These guns became separated from the main body of the rebei army yesterday in the retreat, and were out off by our advance. Our loss in to-day's fight is not heavy. The rebei killed and wounded is unknown. His troops did not fight so obstinately to-day. They seemed to expect a defeat. Gen. Osterhaus was slightly wounded, but

Such a net-work of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour.

As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazine and other works, I started Lieut. Commander Walker up the Yazoo River with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's proporty in that direction, with orders to return with all despatch, and only to proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a navy yard

Capt. Co. C; 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Hill, Machias, 1st
Lieut. Co. C; 1st Sergt. John L. Pierce, Machias, 2d
Lieut. Co. C; 1st Sergt. John L. Pierce, Machias, 2d
Lieut. Co. C; 1st Lieut. Joseph G. Roberts, Corinth,
Capt. Co. H; 2d Lieut. Solomon J. Morton, Providence,
R. I., 1st Lieut. Co. H.

Swenth Rejiment. 2d Lieut. Frank Glazier, Hallowell, 1st Lieut. Co. I; Henry W. Farrar, Bangor, 2d
Lieut. Co. C.

Swenteenth Regiment. 1st Lieut. John C. Berry,
Portland, Capt. Co. D; 2d Lieut. Newton Whitten,
Portland, 1st Lieut Co. D; 1st Sergt. Stephen Graffan,
Portland, 2d Lieut. Co. D.

Twenty-third Regiment. Adjt. Winthrop H. Hall,
Palmyra, Capt. Co. B.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN AROOSTOOK. We learn

Faral Accidents in Aroostook. We learn

Serventeenth Regiment. Benefit of the server been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months, is about being rewarded.

It is a mere question of a few hours, and then with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will open its entire length.

(Signed)

D. D. Porters,

NARROW ESCAPES OF GEN. HOOKER. The Washriver, was thrown into the river, May 1st, by the ington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, mentions the following narrow escapes of Gen. Hooker at the battle of Chancellorsville, in ex-S. P. Hewes, on the Aroostook river, above Ma- planation of the asserted fact that he was outsardis, in starting a high landing, was thrown generalled by Lee in the final movements which

"Gen. Hooker is now lying very ill at Fal-A man by the name of McDuff was last week the terrible shock he received from a cannon ball drowned in Squaw pond, whilst engaged in driving one of the earlier days of the operations at Chancellorsville. The ball struck a pillar of the ing lumber, and we also heard that a man whose house, against which he was leaning at the time. name we have not learned, was a few days since He was knocked to the ground, and remained

Company have a constant supply on hand, and farmers will find it to their advantage to make a which he had been lying, and left it a mass of trial of the same.

lars. Gen. Gran 14th inst., and b reinforcements w great battle is in this place on the more than two and 180 wounder killed (buried by besides the wound ton. Gen. Sherr road, and Gen. M rear. I will atta

Gen. Grant's ar near the bridge Severe Battle a

NEW YORK, M

FLAG SHIP

buildings cont After sending two rebel brig

NEW YORK, 1 the 20th conta New Orleans ex more are to ar be sent to ther

their rear. Th depote, penitent block of building

was attacked

Mobile Adver battle near E

mit that Gra

NEW YORK, says: We le er entitled to son on Frida Grant's offici

The Record of the War.

RAL GRANT. BY OUR FORCES. URRENDER.

VICKSBURG.

all Points and

EISONERS AND

POSSESSION. Army Material

test from Vicksburg, urlburt, dated Mem-s a statement from ondition of affairs at

as not at that time

ce. The impression isburg the next day. ded the town.

on the enemy's out-

oners and 74 pieces

ome of them within in good spirits and

el troops at Vicks-

city, hard at work.

urg, May 16th. nand's corps was put the main road from ace of the corps was

parallel road, and division closely.

nd the division ad-

north and south

nd gullies.
leading up the face
dge a mile or more
orted by infantry.

men entered the ivision carried the r posts and captur

egiment were cap-

ed with fresh troops

to the brow of the mby was ordered to edily recovered and

ned or a line waver

like vetreans. Two vision. Between 2 Jeneral McArthur's eme left, and com-

y carried forward. engagement began, y as possible. The

cksburg, 17th. to this place early

e east bank of the

g over into the en-re taken inside the

ning before them.

O men, were cut off

also principally

ontoons have been robably cross a few

-day he was every-

cut off by our a not heavy. The

seemed to expect

an account of the

m which we make

sey, Rowes, Petrel and of Lieut. Com-

ing me to send up

luff, the 14 forts,

gunboats from be-tteries, which fire

der Walker, in the which the enemy sefore, and a party troying or taking on hand. When

nd left everything d equipage of all

blew up the mag-lly. I also broke

manently and re-s if the rebels in-

red many acres of rifle pits proper of and a quarter. saw. The rebels ill were rendered

destruction of the Lieut, Commander ient force to de-

at direction, with lonly to proceed have a navy yard

s closely invested best commanding assault will take at Vicksburg has nt successes that

ten at all points

by our army and ng rewarded. rs, and then with will follow Vicks-

re length.
). Porter,
lississippi Squad-

R. The Wash-

nnati Gazette,

scapes of Gen.

orsville, in ex-

at he was outvements which

ery ill at Fal-is believed, of

a cannon ball

e operations at a pillar of the

g at the time

and remained ites. It is im-red from such

to enter again,

thy that the emble beneath ad a still more

d temporarily lled instantly,

ncy, and lay began to feel

left, a shell

er:

mander Walker

of battle ted. The hill itself fact but an abrupt

GHTING.

Defeat of the Rebels at Raymond—Jackson
In our Pessession.

Philadriphia, May 19. The Bulletin of this city has the following important special despatch:
Cincinnati, May 19. The defeat of the rebels at Raymond, Miss., is said to have been very disastrous to them. We are yet without particulars. Gen. Grant took Jackson, Miss., on the 14th inst., and burned the State Capitol. Heavy reinforcements were hurrying forward to the rebels and stopping twelve miles east of Jackson. Agreat battle is imminent.

Gen Grant telegraphs Gen. Halleck from Raymond, Miss., 14th, as follows: "McPherson took this place on the 12th inst., after a brisk fight of more than two hours. Our loss was 51 killed and 180 wounded. The enemy's loss was 75 killed (buried by us) and 186 prisoners captured, besides the wounded. McPherson is now at Clinbesides the wounded is not the first was large, and at 10 at night another bombard-whole and 180 wounded is not provided in the proposal of the stream of the lines. Cincinnati, 122. President Lincoin has cliand in Fort Warren to transportation through the Federal lines.

Vallandigham is to be sent to Louisville to-day, on the gunboat Exchange. Upon his arrival in Louisville he will be handed over to Gen. Rose-cans, who, under a flag of truce, will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Bragg.

New from the Gulf---Another Bombardment of Port Hudson.

New from the Gulf---Another Bombardment of Port Hudson.

At midnight of the 8th inst., our mortar fleet, assisted by the iron-clad Essex, and sloop-of-war Richmond, commenced the bombardment of the lower batteries at Port Hudson. It was kept up an hour, the enemy not responding.

On the 9th, trials were ma

and 180 wounded. The enemy's loss was 75 killed (buried by us) and 186 prisoners captured, besides the wounded. McPherson is now at Clinton. Gen. Sherman is on the direct Jackson road, and Gen. McClernand is bringing up the rear. I will attack the State Capital to-day."

Carro, Ill., May 18. The latest dates from Gen. Grant's army, through Federal channels, are to the 11th inst., via Milliken Bend 14th.

Gens. Logan and Osterhaus were marching

an hour, the enemy not responding.

On the 9th, trials were made to secure an accurate range, and at 10 at night another bombardment took place, which continued an hour without response.

At 3 A. M. of the 10th, the batteries were again bombarded, and continued till 4.30, when the enemy replied, and the firing became rapid on both sides.

The Essex was struck but not injured.

are to the 11th inst., via Milliken Bend 14th.

Gens. Logan and Osterhaus were marching toward Jackson, driving Bowen, with a force reported at 15,000, before them, while Gen. Grant ported at 15,000, before them, while Gen. Grant None of our vessels were injured.

None of our vessels were injured.

toward Jackson, driving Bowen, with a force reported at 15,000, before them, while Gen. Grant was marching upon the Black River and expecting to engage Pemberton at the bridge over that stream. Pemberton's force was estimated at 50,000, and were said to be strongly entrenched near the bridge. A great battle there is imminent.

Severe Battle at Suffolk—The Enemy Beaten. New York, May 19. A Carrsville letter of the 16th inst., states that a severe infantry fight took plue near Suffolk on the 15th. On the morning of the 15th a heavy rebel force of infantry was reported having driven in our pickets at Beaver Dam Church. A section of the 7th Mass. battery, the 6th Mass. regiment and three companies of the 12th New York regiment, were sent out to oppose the rebels, with the remainder of the 112th New York and 10th New Jersey as the second line of battle. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey as the second line of battle. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey as the second line of battle. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey as the second line of battle. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey as the second line of battle. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey as the second line of battle. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey, but again opened soon after. A third assault by our troops was made to draw the rebels forward, but they retreated, and our forces now occupy a strong position in and around Carrsville. Our loss was 2 killed, 21 wounded and 6 missing. Our forces are busy removing the rails from the railroad, and the whole track is being taken up.

The Richmond, with a full broadside, silenced taketer

Successful Cavalry Raids in Arkansas and Alabama.

Carro, Ill., May 20. Col. Clayton of the 5th Kansas cavalry, with his own regiment and detachments of three others, made a reconnoisance a few days since from Helena toward Little Rock and destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several and destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores and a number of grist mills near Cotton Plant.

wounded. The rebel loss was 55 killed and a large number wounded. Gen. Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th inst., in the di-

owen and five men captured.

The profice set in the that the rebel approach to command that the rebel officers told their men, since the capture of Halines Bluff, that there was no chance of the University of Halines Bluff, t

New York, May 22. The Richmond papers of the 20th contain the following:

Mobile, May 18th. Two hundred and fifty
New Orleans exiles are at Pascagonla, and 500 more are to arrive to-night. Conveyances are to be sent to them in the morning.

the outer works of Vicksburg, a large number of the detail one Federal Captain and one Lieutenant, with a view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two Confederate officers in the west, by burg.

rebel paper, says:—Two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day and traversed the city, which the enemy had evacuated about two o'clock. They are supposed to number 40,000, and have retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing was heard in that direction, and it is supposed that Pemberton is in their rear. They burned the confederate houses depots, penitentiary, two factories, a foundry, a block of buildings, medical purveyors and other government buildings, also several miles of rail-road track and bath bridge over People size were received from Gen. Grant to-night by the President details his proceedings up to the 20th inst. He had fought five battles, captured 64 guns and taken 9400 prisoners.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 18th says in government buildings, also several miles of rail-road track and both bridges over Pearl river were relation to the fight at Jackson:

type thrown into the streets, &c. Three hundred negroes joined the Yankees. The farmers estimate the damage done by the Endament of the streets and type thrown into the streets, &c. Three hundred negroes joined the Yankees. The farmers estimate the damage done by the Endament of the tree city, the enemy's forces amounting to Johnston then retreated on Canton.

The enemy's capaling the control of the control Mississippian omee was type thrown into the streets, &c. Tured the type thrown into the streets, &c. Tured the type thrown into the streets, &c. Tured the type thrown into the streets, &c. The farmers estimate the damage done by the Federals at from five to ten millions. Much suffering prevails.

The last of the Federal rear guard left about two o'clock, when the rebel cavalry dashed in and killed a colonel and two other Yankees. The Federals captured and paroled 200 South Caroticles and two o'clocks, when the rebel cavalry dashed in and killed a colonel and two other Yankees. The Federals captured and paroled 200 South Caroticles are the forces under Pemberton and Johnston the heroic city may possibly fall.

office, dated Brandsville, 18th, says:—Pemberton was attacked on the morning of the 16th, near Edwards' depet, and after nine hours' hard fight-

river.

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch of the 18th to the Mobile Advertiser says:—There was an indecisive battle near Edwards' Depot on Saturday. We fell back to our entrenchments. Loss heavy on fell back to our entrenchments. Loss heavy on both sides. Gen. Tilghman was killed. The Fed-18th, for a surgeon. The officer in charge of the flag states that the Federal loss was six hundred men, and that they took 16 guns. The rebel troops fell back across the Big Black river, destroying the bridge. The Federals advanced 8 tails of the battle of Black River have been remiles north, and on the morning of the 18th ceived: found Joe Johnston in line of battle.

lost, and the bridge was not burned. The rebel account says our force of 12000 fought two army corps of 24,000, sustained themselves, and fell (Signed)

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of war:

The following despatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested.

(Signed)

S. A. Hurlburt, back at night to their entrenchments. Loss heavy.
The battle was severe and indecisive. The Yankees are on their way to intercept our communi-

The Traitor Vallandigham sent South. CINCINNATI, 22. President Lincoln has changed Gen. Burnside's sentence of C. L. Vallandig-

The Essex was struck but not injured.

The Richmond, with a full broadside, silenced

If forces are directed, and the whole ...

Macini Report of the Capture Russey and Alexandria.

Flag Ship Gen. Price, below Warrenton, May 14th, 1863.

To Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red River on the morning of the 4th inst., and on the 5th took possession of Fort De Russey, about 8 miles from the mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of Alexandria without resistance. Gen. Banks arrived in Alexandria on the evening of the 7th and I turned the city over to him.

(Signed) David Porter.

(Colson and Major Patten of the 1st Alabama, but their supports failing to come up they were unable to secure them.

Owen and 5 men.

At Fosterville, Gen. Stanley destroyed the rebel

At Fosterville, den. Stanley destroyed the rebel brigades under Carter, had a severe skirmish and escaped by swimming the Larys-ville river with a loss of two killed and eleven The rebel was \$55 killed and all their horses.

At Fosterville, den. Stanley destroyed the rebel brigade camps and all their weapons. About 10 rebels were killed and 80 prisoners brought in. The battle flag of the 8th rebel regiment was taken, and all their horses.

The rebel force was the 8th Alabama and eight

has been received at headquarters here:

JACKSON, May 15, via MEMPHIS May 20.

To Major Gen. Halleck:

This place fell into our hands yesterday, after a fight of about three hours.

Joe Johnston was in command. The enemy retreated north, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg force.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

Rebel Accounts of the Capture of Jackson of the will hold white rebels as hostages for the safe delivery of loyal negro soldiers who may fall into the hands of the enemy. If a negro soldier is hung by Jeff Davis, a white rebel soldier will instantly be executed. An announcement to that effect will soon be made.

It is said that Mr. Stanton is sanguine of raising a colored army 200,000 strong before the year closes.

(Signed) U. S. Grant, Maj. Gen.

Rebel Accounts of the Capture of Jackson—Battle near Edwards' Depot—Defeat of the Rebels.

Year closes.

It is understood that Gen. Hooker is not lying again sooner than is expected, and the enemy will resolve the second of the second

be sent to them in the morning.

A dispatch from Pensacola from New Orleans 15th inst., mentions a rumor that the Hartford was burnt by Farragut after being stopped.

The Richmond Examiner says the opinion seems

Memphis, May 22d.

to be that a large force, perhaps 15,000 men were landed at West Point simply by way of diversion.

The Sentinel of the 19th says:—It is reported that the Confederate authorities have determined that the Confederate authorities and one Lightenant.

order of Gen. Burnsides.

A Brandon, Miss., dispatch of the 17th, to a

A Brandon, Miss., dispatch of the 17th, to a

Haines' Bluff.

A report is being made up for Washington.

W. G. Fuller, urg. We hold Jackson, Black River Bridge and

(Signed) W. G. Fuller,
Assistant Manager of Telegraph.
New York, 24th. The Herald's special Washington despatch dated last night says:
Advices received from Gen. Grant to-night by

destroyed.

The rebel papers contain a Mobile dispatch of the 18th, stating that the special reporter of the Advertiser was at Jackson, Miss., on the 17th, who says the Catholic Church was destroyed, the Mississippian office was gutted, and the press and 20,000 or 20,000 and on the streets until overpowered by superior numbers and were compelled to evacuate the city, the enemy's forces amounting to

anians and Georgians.

A dispatch from Joe Johnson to the rebel war ffice, dated Brandsville, 18th, says:—Pemberton

The Times' army correspondence of the 23d

News has been received from the enemy's lines ing was compelled to fall back behind Big Black that Pemberton has been defeated between Jack-

Johnston attacked the Federal forces in Jackerals sent in a flag of truce on the evening of the letter also attacked Grant but was whipped and

tails of the battle of Black River have been re-

und Joe Johnston in line of battle.

According to rebel advices, no artillery was st, and the bridge was not burned. The rebel gount says our force of 12000 fought two army.

The following despatch has been received at

(Signed) S. A. A. Mananding. Rear of Vicksburg, May 20-6 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Rear of Vicksburg. May 20—6 A. M.

Murfreesboro' dispatch, dated 21st, says
Gen. Sheridan's scouts report that the rebels admit that Grant has defeated Jee Johnston, and has secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black river, thus cutting Vicksburg off from supplies and reinforcements. This bridge is the largest in the South.

Advices via Cairo say that our loss at Raymond was 71 kill and 300 wounded, and that 65 cars loaded with bacon and corn meal were captured between Raymond and Jackson. It appears to be Gen. Grant's intention to march in the rear of Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff. Rebel papers state that forces from all parts of the South are on the march to reinforce Gen. Johnston.

New York, May 22. The Tribune editorially says: We learn from a source which we consider entitled to credit, that Gen. Grant left Jackson on Friday last, for Vicksburg. By General Grant's official dispatch to Gen. Halleck, of that date, it will be seen that the enemy had gone towards Vicksburg, and it is to be presumed, therefore, that Gen. Grant immediately started in hot pursuit.

Rear of Vicksburg, May 20—6 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victors yover the rebels under Pemberton, at the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad at Baker's Creek on the 16th.

Gen. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,-000 men.

The battle began at 11 A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. The brunt of the battle was borne by Hovey's division of McClernand's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's divisions of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it until 2 oclock, when, having lost 1600 men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades of Crocker's division, by which the contest was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right fank through the woods. Logan

fought Pemberton again at the bridge there and captured 3000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle pits protected by a difficult bayou full of abattis. Lawler's brigade of McClernand's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned this bridge and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon of the 60 that he had taken

President received the following despatch, announcing that Vicksburg is ours:

CLEVELAND, O., 24th. A despatch from Mr. Fuller, Manager of the Telegraph at Memphis, dated late in the night says:

"The stars and stripes float over Vicksburg and the victory is complete. I have held back this receivers being to set, enfiguration, but the

this message hoping to get confirmation, but the line has been interrupted and I now give it to you as it reached me. I think the wires will be all right soon.
Washington, 23d. The following has been received at the War Department:

Mempus, 23d. I forward the following just received from Col. John A. Rawlings, Assistant Adjutant General, dated in rear of Vicksburg

The Army of Tennessee landed at Bruinsburg The Army of Tennessee landed at Bruinsburg on the 30th of April. On the first of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson and defeated the rebels under Gen. Bowen, whose loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was at least 1500, and loss wounded and prisoners was at least 1500, and loss of the first of May we star \$6,10 a \$6

wounded and prisoners was at least 1900, and 10s in artillery 5 pieces.

On the 12th of May at the battle of Raymond the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800.

On the 14th of May we defeated General Joe Johnston and captured Jackson, Miss., with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides immense stores and manufactures and 17 pieces of arrillery.

On the 16th of May we defeated General Joe Special Lotices. On the 16th of May we lought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which the entire force of Vicksburg under Gen. Pemberton

was defeated with the loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 4000 men.

On the 17th of May we defeated the same force at the Big Black river bridge with loss of 2600 men, and 17 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th we invested Vicksburg closely.

To-day General Steele carried the rifle pits on the the north of the city. The right of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

(Signed,)

John A. Rawlings, Assistant Adj't General.

S. P. I learn further that there are from 15, 000 to 20,000 men at Vicksburg and 4000 men.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who saffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, Thus Maxas or Skir Cuss. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical humbing and quack-ing put to great expense and injury through medical hum

the north of the city. The right of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

(Signed,) John A. Rawlings,
Assistant Adj't General.

S. P. I learn further that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men at Vicksburg, and that Pemberton had lost nearly all his field artillery, and that cannonading at Vicksburg closed at about 3 P. M., on the 20th. Gen. Grant has probably captured nearly all.

CAIRO, 24th. It is reported that General Sherman has taken Haines and Chickasaw Bluffs, with 8000 prisoners, 100 guns, and ammunition and commissary stores. The prisoners were paroled and sent across the Yazoo. Another report says these points were evacuated, and Sherman took quiet possession.

QUACKERY:

QUACKERY:

Learnestly cautionally oung men suffering from Nervous Debility, &c., against endangering their health by patronising any of the advertising quacks. You can fully recover by the methods used by the Advertiser, and by hundreds of others, and in no other way. Bead a letter which I will send you if you send me a postpald envelope bearing your address. Direct EDWARD II. TRAVER,
3m18

Lock Box, Boston, Mass.

The See a woman in another column picking Sambuci Grapes for Spect's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

See a woman in another column picking Sambuci Grapes for Spect's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

In Norridgewock, May 23d, by Rev. Seldon Reas Samuel.

was sent down for rations. The Federal loss is reported heavy.

FORTRESS MONROE, 24th. The Richmond Despatch of May 22d contains the following:

MOBILE, 21st. In Saturday's fight we lost 30 pieces of artillery which we spiked and abandoned.

On Sunday the Federals advanced to take Big Black Bridge, but were repulsed. They crossed higher up and took us in the rear, when the bridge was burnt, and the works abandoned.

Our loss is heavy. Vicksburg is closely besieged. pieces of artillery which we spiked and abandoned.
On Sunday the Federals advanced to take Big
Black Bridge, but were repulsed. They crossed Our loss is heavy. Vicksburg is closely besieged. The enemy is closing in on every side.

Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer North America from Liverpool 7th nd Londonderry 8th of May arrived off Farther Point May 21st en route for Quebec.

The English news is unimportant. The Polish Insurrection.

The Paris correspondence of the Morning Post says: "There is every reason to suppose that Russia, if invited, will submit to a conference on Poland. Napoleon is said to to have received assurances from the Czar on this point." On the 2d, the Insurgents under Tizanowski were defeated near Burzelu. Tizanowski was

The Insurgents under Franz have been dispersed a short distance from the Galician frontier. The Austrians have received 50 fugitive insurgents, 6 wagon loads of arms and 2 pieces of

Six hundred Russians were repulsed by Mine wski at Olkus, in the government of Rudow, on vill

The Times expiates on the importance of the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and says it would open the Mississippi to the Northwest, diminish the dissatisfaction there and enable the Federals to claim one more of the real victories of the war.

A New York letter in the Morning Herald, as-

men to America.

In the House of Commons the course of Mr. Christie, the British Minister at Brazil, and Gen. Webb's attack upon him was debated. Lord be & Portland Railroad, and of Lawrence & Portland Railroad, and of J. W. CLAPP, Agent, Augusta.

merston made some very uncomplimentary reflections on Webb, and said his letter to Earl Russell was treated with the disregard it merited, and if written by a British diplomatist would be sufficient ground for instant dismissal.

It was proported that the British WEST, NORTH AND SOUTHWEST. Can be obtained of J. W. CLAPP, Agent, Augusta. JOH DUNLAP, New England Agent, 15 State Street, Boston.

London had been instructed to demand an ex-

London had been instructed to demand an explanation, and if unsatisfactory diplomatic relations will be suspended.

The Polish Question.

In the House of Lords, Earl Shaftesburg and Hanowby strongly demanded that the Russian policy towards Poland should be asserted. Separation was the only remedy. Russell expresses great confidence in the humanity of the Czar.

The question of separation might involve a large of the properties of the proper policy towards Poland should be asserted. Separation was the only remedy. Russell expresses great confidence in the humanity of the Czar.

The question of separation might involve a costly war, which England was loth to engage in without the most pressing necessity. He believed public opinion of Europe would influence the Russian Government and restore the Polish constitution.

In France, the Polish question was unchanged.

In France, the Polish question was unchanged. It is again asserted that Napoleon will pursue his object alone if obliged to do so, and the 1nsurgents confidently rely upon his assistance. Nu-

The Washington correspondent of the N.

Y. Tribune says:

The colored population here are quite enthusiastic on the subject of enlistment. The lst regiment is fall, and will be mustered into the service on Monday. Another one is projected, and will be commenced soon. A regiment is starting in Georgetown; two are promised from Baltimore within six weeks, and the nucleus of two more are rapidly increasing in Alexandria. Colonel Thomas of Portland will command one of these, and Gen. Whipple will probably command the 1st Brigade. On Friday, Gen. Heintzelman requested Gen. Sloe of Alexandria, to recruit and equip the Brigade as speedily as possible, and said arrangements were making to vacate the fort in front of Washington of white regiments, and assign this 1st negro brigade to garrison duty there.

The Markets.

8	captured 5000 more prisoners. He longite in the						
g- 16-	pits protected by a difficult bayou full of abattis. Lawler's brigade of McClernand's corps, charged						
10-		CORRECTED WEEKLY.					
	the rifle pits magnificently, and took more pris-				Round Hog.		
у,	oners than their own numbers. Pemberton burn-	Flour, Corn Meal,	1 05 to		Clear Salt Pork.	\$5 00 to	
	ed this bridge and returned to Vicksburg with	Rve Meal,	1 20 to		Mutton,	6 to	10 00
e-	only three cannon of the 60 that he had taken	Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00		12 to	
		Rye,	90 to	95	Chickens,	10 to	12
a	out.	Corn,	1 05 to		Geese,	7 to	
	Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen.	Barley,	11 5 to		Clover seed,	10 to	15
t	Grant arrived before the town on the evening of	Beans.	2 50 to		Herdsgrass, Red Top,	2 50 to	
	the 18th, and now holds it closely invested, He	Oats, Potatoes,	40 to		Hay,	75 to 14 00 to	16 00
V	had opened a line of supplies on Chickasaw	Dried Apples,			Lime,	85 to	
8	Described a fine of supplies of trom Haines'	Cooking "	.25 to			45 to	
8	Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines'	Winter 44	40 to			50 to	
	Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and will	Butter	18 to			175 to	
,	be occupied by General Grant. There was fight-	Cheese,	12 to		Hides,	7 to	
r	ing through the day yesterday.	Eggs,	14 to	16	Calf skins, Lamb Skins,	14 to	
e	Steele now holds the upper bluffs and the ene-	Lard,	12 to	14	Lamb Skins,	1 25 to	2 75
p	my's upper water batteries, and gets water from	s upper water batteries, and gets water from RRIGHTON 1					
-	the Mississippi. Sherman's corps lost, yesterday,	At market, 540 Beeves, 90 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lamb					
-	500 in killed and wounded. McPherson, who	and 1100 Swin				op and	
-	holds the center, lost little, as did McClernand,	PRICES-Mar	ket Beef-	-Extr	a \$10,00; first qua	lity \$9,50	; sec-
•	who holds the left.	Working Oxen-\$130, 137, 140 @ \$142. Milch Cows-\$44 @ \$47; common \$19 @ \$21.					
	The gunboats kept the enemy on the alert dur-					1.	
е	ing the night, and probably the town will be car-	Veal Calve			ars old, none; t	hree went	n old
a	ried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000	\$23 @ \$24.	mone,	no yes	era oraș none; e	miec Jem	· Olu
d			84c. Ca	uf Ski	na 12 @14c. W Ib		
	in it.	CD 11 Q.					
	WASHINGTON, 24th. At 11 A. M. to-day the	Pelts-\$30					

Hides—8 @ 8jc. Calf Skins 12 @14c. W ib.
Tallow—Sales at 8c @ 8jc W ib.
Petts—\$300 @ 3 50.
Sheep and Lambs—\$5,00 @ \$3,50; extra 5,00, @ 6 00.
Spring Pigs—Wholesale, 5c; retail, 6 @ 7jc.
Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 23 to 34 W cent.
Remarks—The supply of Beef was short and there was a slight advance. Sheep and Lumbs sold much the same as last week. Swine are dull and prices declining.

BOSTON MARKET May 23. Flour—The market is steady but quief for Flour, and the sales have been at \$6,75 @ \$6,00 for Western superfine; \$6,37 @ \$6,62 for common extras; \$7,00 @ \$7,25 for medium do; and \$7,50 \$10,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite st.

Louis.

Cons.—Western mixed, 86@ 88c, per bushel.
Oars.—Western and Canada, 82@ 84c \$\psi\$ bushel.
Rrs.—\$1 12 \$\psi\$ bushel.
Hay.—Sales of Eastern at \$15\psi\$ \$16.
Wool.—Fleece and pulled Wool. 75 @ 90 \$\psi\$ \$5. NEW YORK MARKET May 25.

Special Actices.

these points were evacuated, and Sherman took quiet possession.

General Grant attacked the upper batteries of Vicksburg on Sunday, while the gunboats attacked the water batteries. Tuesday the upper batteries were captured, and turned on the water batteries.

The paroled prisoners who were brought across from Vicksburg say that our forces are in possession of the entire line of outer fortifications, and that the rebel officers told their men, since the capture of Haines Bluff, that there was no chance of escape. The rebel force is estimated at from 20,-

THE "WILD HORSE," OR

MORGAN HIERO.

This Horse is of mixed blood, Messenger and Morgan; time bay color; 16 hands high, and weighs 1,100 lbs.; is seven years old and is a fine styled horse. He is acknowledged by good judges to be the best stock horse for all uses that has been shown to the public this season. He is from fast trotting blood.

has been snown to the phone this season. At its from has docting blood.

This Horse will stand the present season as follows:

MON DAYS, Weeks' Mills, China; TUESDAYS, Branch Mills,
Palermo; WEDNESDAYS, Golder's Hotel, Somerville; THURSDAYS, White's Hotel, Head Damariscotta Pond; FRIDAYS,
Cooper's Mills, Whitefield; SATURDAYS, at my Stable, Oak
street, Augusta.

TERMS. Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service, \$4.

All mares at the risk of their owners. This Horse is in charge

All mares at the risk of their owners. This Horse is in charge of ALONZO SAVAGE. G. M. ROBINSON Proprietor.

GEN. McCLELLAN. This Horse will stand this season for the improvement of stock at my stable in Augusta, cast side of the river, one mile from Kennebec Bridge This Stallion has shown faster time, a full mile, than any other Stallion ever raised in Maine, of his age, having trotted in Bangor. October, 1881, in 2.35, in public. Terms lower than any Stallion of his value in Maine. WARRANT, \$25; SEASON SINGLE, \$15; SERVICE, \$12.

Little need be said of the qualities of this favorite horse, as he has been seen by thousands, and is known to be one of the best and fastest trotters in Maine. He has trotted his mile, at Waterville, in public, in 2 39; His stock can be seen at my farm.

TERMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service, \$5.
All mares at the risk of their owners. Pasturage provided for mares from a distance.

Augusta, May 25, 1863.

G. M. ROBINSON.

2w24

ONE DAY LATER.

The steamer China from Liverpool 8th and Queenstown 9th of May arrived at New York May

YOUNG ETHAN MORGAN,

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber in EAST WINTHROP this season, for the improvement of winth and the stable of the subscriber in EAST WINTHROP this season, for the improvement of the stable of the subscriber in EAST WINTHROP this season, for the improvement of the stable of the subscriber in EAST winthrop this season, for the improvement of the stable of the subscriber in EAST winthrop this season, for the improvement of the stable of the subscriber in EAST winthrop this season, for the improvement of the subscriber in EAST winthrop this season, for the improvement of the subscriber in EAST winthrop the subscriber in EAST wi

Roadsters and Trotters.

This Colt was sired by the Black Morgan. He is dark bay, stands fifteen hands high, and weighs 950 pounds.

Terms \$5, \$5 and \$10. Season to close August 15th. Mares are at the risk of owners.

Mares sent from a distance will be kept in stable or at pasture.

C. V. WHITE.

East Winthrop, May 16, 1863.

4w24 the war.

A New York letter in the Morning Herald, asserts that the Federal Government is appropriating three million dollars to convey 120,000 Irishmen to America.

In the House of Commons the course of Mr.

Christie, the British Minister at Brazil, and Gen.

The Market of the Christic of the Christi

WEST, NORTH AND SOUTHWEST,

gents confidently rely upon his assistance. Numerous engagements are reported, with varying success.

It is reported that the French Minister Manni has been ordered to posts on the Atlantic to receive the Swedish fleet.

Augusta, May 20, 1002

Augusta, May 20, 1002

For sale at a good bargain, a good house, store and stable (nearly new) centrally located in the beautiful village of Mt. Vernon, Me. Said stand is well situated and needed for a public House. A person stands ready to rent it for \$150 a year.

For further particulars, address

24

R. M. MANSUR, Mt. Vernon, Me.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Good Farm on the Sea Shore,
In the town of Bristol, near Pemaquid Light
flouse.

Said Farm contains about one hundred acres, about equally
divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland. The
fields and tillage land are about all walled in, and the dwelling
house and barn is in good repair, and in a very good locality
for taking boarders for four or five months in the year if desired.

Terms, one-third down, and the remainder from one to ten
years in yearly payments. For further information, address
the Post Master, Pemaquid, Me.

Bristol, May 25, 1863.

24tf COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.



All kinds of Jobbing and Repairing done.

OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

A READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Of three times the strength of common Potash.

The public are cautioned against the spurious articles of Lye for making Soap, &c., now offered for sale. The only genuine and patented Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for it being "Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye." The great success of this article has led unprincipled parties to endeavor to imfate it, in violation of the Company's Patent all Manufacturers, Buyers or Sellers of these spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys,
GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg.
And that all Manufacturers, Users, or Sellers of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be prosecuted at once.

The Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye."

BEIGRAGE, May 9, 1863.

RAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON.

This beautiful Horse is nine years old, of a glossy, jet black color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late the remainder of the company, jet black color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late the remainder of the company, jet black color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late the color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late the color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late the color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late the color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late, late color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, feater, late color; stands fifteen hands high, and has sired more stylish, fe

The Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye, Is for sale by GROCERS, and DRUGGISTS generally.

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1862, in suit of the PENN-SYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING Co., vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the

EXCLUSIVE

right granted by a patent owned by them for the Saponfier. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction Awarded
THE PENNSYLVANIA Salt Manufacturing Co.

OFFICE—127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
"Pitt Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg. New England Agents, C. TOPPAN, 45 Fulton Street, and MERRILL BROTHERS, 245 State Street, Boston.
For sale in PORTLAND by H. H. HAY and W. F. PHILLIPS,

FISK & HATCH,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

BANKERS,

ared to furnish the UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY YEAR AT PAR. To On and after July 1st, the privilege of converting Legal Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par, will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States' Bond AT PAR, paying

Six per cent. Interest in Gold,

U. S. 7.30 Trensury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. 6 me Year Certificates of Indebtedness,
&c., &c.,
FISK & HATCH, 38 Wall Street,
New York. FUVE-TWENTY U. S. BONDS

THE GRANITE BANK, AUGUSTA,

y to the aid and support of the Government.

Payment can be made in Current Bank Notes,
Checks, or Legal Tender Notes.

ff21

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Pertition of John Mower, Administrator on the estate of William Bragg, late of Vassalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about three hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Vassa'borough, in said County and described as follows: The homestead of the deceased, and about six acres of land, set off is the deceased on an execution against Alouso Bragg, the redemption of which has expired. That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Administrator requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell at and convey all the above described real estate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, pursuant to the provisions of law.

JOHN MOWER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of May, 1863.

On'the petition aforesaid, Ordenero, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next. in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Bertor, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. Bertor, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. Bueron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

On'the petition aforesaid, Outseast That cotice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with more of the thereon, three week successfully a compared to the petition and petition and petition and both and say of June next, and the persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A Tree copy of the petition and order thereon.

A Tree copy of the petition and order thereon.

A Tree copy of the petition and order thereon.

A Tree post the petition and order thereon.

A Tree post the petition and order thereon.

A Tree post the few numbers.

The Petition of Gestavus B. Shorey, Executor on the estate of Daniel Shorey, Jun., late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testade, respectfully represents, that the personal estate, f said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said and sugusta, in said County, and desertible as follows, visi:—The interest of the deceased in the shop and lot on Water street, now occupied by John shirley. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advance, and that the interest of the deceased in the shop and lot on Water street, now occupied by John shirley. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advance, and that the interest of all concerned the restitute of the person making the said real estate to the person making the said real estate to the person making the same.

Bearlines of the same properties of Augusta, will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Executor therefore prays that he may be authorized to ancept of the said real estate to the person making the same.

Bearlines of the same properties of Mary 1865.

Not I Bearly 1865.

Not I Bearly 1865.

Not I Bearly 2865.

Not I Bearly 3865.

Not I Bearly 3865

ATEST: J. BURTON, Register.

EN NEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Davin Rockwood, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Jane next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

SEED, SEED.

Herds Grass, and Clover Seed, on hand and for sale by
O. E. HATWARD, East End Kennebec Bridge.

Augusts, Feb. 1868.

A large stock of Fresh Seeds for field and garden sowing, ma
MEAD'S Drug Store.

FLYING MAC.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Nancy 5. Richmond of Wintbrop, in said County, non compos, represented insolvent, and the six months which were allowed for receiving and examining the claims of the several creditors of said Bichmond, having expired, hereby give notice that a further time of three months commencing on the second Monday of Nay. Instant, has been allowed by said Judge of Probate to the said creditors for bringing in, exhibiting and proving their claims, and that we will attended to the duty assigned us at the office of John W. May in said Winthrop, on the first Wednesdays in Judy and August, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

FRANCIS E. WEBB, JOHN W. MAY.

Winthrop, May 16, 1863.

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

Winthrop, May 16, 1863.

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.
Forty-one head of Pure Blood Short Horns,
Durham Bulls, Cows and Heifers. Also South
Downs, Cotawold and Leicester Buck Lambs.

**ELIJAH WADSWORTH.
Livermore Falls. May 21, 1863.

AGENTS AVERAGE

\$10 PFR DAY PROFIT seiling the
HISTORY OF THE REBELLION,
Issued by the Auburn Publishing Csmpany. Try it and you will find it so. For "all about it," write to
3w24

**ELIJAH WADSWORTH.
24

**HORE BEBELLION,
Issued by the Auburn Publishing Csmpany. Try it and you will find it so. For "all about it," write to
3w24

**America May 2, 1863.

**America May 2, 1863.

**America May 2, 1863.

**America May 2, 1863.

**Show as good stock as any other Stallion, from 1 to 3 years old.

**He will stand at my stable for the improvement of stock

**At Augusta, near the East end Kennebec Bridge.

**Terms: -\$15 to warrant, \$10 for season, \$5 single service.

Owners of marce at their own risk at time of service.

As to the qualifications of my Stallion for a stock horse, I refer to the following gentlemen who have willingly lent their names:

**Col. Samuel S. Brooks, do.,
Dislam Springer, do.,
Edward B Thorn, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Kunnells, Vassabloro',
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R College,
Jancs R Robbins, do.,
Amsaish Trask, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Josiah Shead, Readfield,
Issaa Choody, do.,
Jancs R College,
Jancs

BLACK HAWK "WAMSUTTA."

This Horse is seven years old; color, dark mahogany, stands 15½ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, and for a stock horse is second to no horse in Maine. He has had but little training, and can show a 2.50 gait.

Ile will stand for the use of mares as follows: the first three days of each week at my stable, in Belgrade; Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at Smithfield, and the afternoon at Mercer Village; Friday and Saturday at New Sharon Village.

Reference can be had as regards his stock, to the following gentlemen, who have had the opportunity of secing it:

James Howes, New Sharon,
I. Blaisdell, Rome,
J. Wiggin, Vassalboro',
A. P. Smiley, Vassalboro',
A. P. Smiley, Vassalboro',
A. P. Smiley, Vassalboro',
A. Quaustus Mills, Augustas.

TERMS. Single service, \$6; season, \$10; \$15 to warrant a

J. C. Chadbourne, Vassalboro', Augustas Mills, Augusta.

Trams. Single service, \$6; season, \$10; \$15 to warrant a
feal. All mares at the risk of their owners.

Season service to commence the 28th of May, and end the 10th
of August.

All mares put away are to be considered with feal.

UNCAS. This sincery so no f Black Hawk, having recovered
from a slight injury, will stand at my stable for the use of mares
at \$6 to warrant

AMOS ROLLINS & CO.

Belgrade, May 9, 1863.

This Horse will stand for the August at Mexico Corner, and the remainder of each week at Canton Mills.

Tenns:—\$10 to insure a foul. Mares disposed of will be considered with foul.

This Horse will stand during the month of August at Derby Line, Vt.

Canton Mills, May 20, 1863.

O. T. BOSWORTH.

Canton Mills, May 20, 1863.

Will be found as formerly at the Breeding Establishment of THOMAS S. LANG, North Vassalbero', Maine.

GEN. KNOX will be under the control of FOSTER S. PALMER, OFF. KNOS, with Set under the control of FORTERS. FALLER, to whom all communications may be addressed.

PRICE OF SERVICE—\$20 the Season, \$30 to Warrant. Pasturage for mares 50 cts., per week; Stabiling, \$1 50.

Gen Knox is in the finest condition, without the least taint of scratches, or any constitutional defect whatever.

GF First Class Trotting Horses will find a market at this establishment.

North Vascalboro'. May 11 1863.

YOUNG IKE PARTINGTON.

This beautiful young Stallion will be 4 years old in July next, stands 16! hands high, weighs 1000 pounds when in flesh; is of mixed blood of the celebrated Vermont Morgan stock. For beauty of form and grace of action, this colt cannot be surpassed by any Stallion of his age in Maine.

Ike will stand this season for the use of a limited number of mares at the stable in the rear of C. H. Greenlief's store on Sand Hill. Terms, \$5 to warrant, \$5 for season, \$3 single service. Owners of mares at their own risk at time of service.

JOHN REMINGTON.

North Vassalboro', May 11, 1863.

Augusta, May 14, 1863. THE KNIGHTS HORSE, Which formerly stood at North Wayne, will stand this season at my stable, one mile from Winthrop Village, on the East Monmouth road. This Horse is second to no horse in the State for Stock; the colts are fast trutters, and many of them

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE.

Two Full Blood Ayrahire Bulls, 2 years old.

For pedigree, see Herd Book just published on Thoroughbred Ayrshires. For price, &c., address

JOHN ROGERS, Nurseryman, Kittery, Me.

April 27, 1863.

NEW DRUG STORE. The undersigned having opened an Apothecary Store in the building recently occupied by J. W. PATTERSON, on the east side of the river, is prepared to furnish Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Dye-Stuffs, Of every description. Also

Will farnish promptly, in any amount, at the government rate. The Bonds are payable in twenty years, or redeemable at the option of the Government after five years, and bear Six per cent. Interest, payable is to November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight and Nay in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight and Nay in State of premium for gold is equivalent to between The Bonds are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

At present rate of interest on the cost as the "FIVE-TWENTY BONDS:" and money invested in this Loan contributes directly to the aid and support of the Government.

BLACKSMITHING.

BLACKSMITHING.

FULLIER & TWOMBLY, Having fitted up the building just above the Bailroad Bridge. Having fitted up the building just above the Railroad Bridg on Water Street, are prepared to execute Blacksmith work in al its branches.

Samples of the smaller Instruments can be seen at the residence of Joseph B Hopkins, Farmington Centre. Also at Mrs. C. W. S. Downs, Auburn, and at the Register of Deeds Office, Norringewock.

Fire Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN. CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$1,045,786.95.

Policies issued and renewed; losses equitably adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proofs, in New York funds, by the undersigned, the duly authorised agent.

H. P. WEEKA, Agent for China, 5m22 A true copy. Attest: J. Burnon, Register.

INCOLN, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Wisfifth day of May. A. D. 1863.

JEREMIAH WHEELER, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Abraham Preble, late of Whitefield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Jeremiah Wheeler give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be posted up in some public place in the town of Whitefield, and by publishing the same in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may appear at a Probate Court weeks successively. That they may be a successively that they may be a successively. The Committee will meet for the purpose of examining teachers at Vassabloro' Academy, on Satusday, May 10th, at 1 was all bero'.

SEED, SEED.

Herds Grass, and Clover Seed, on hand and for sale by

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ABRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, April 6, 1869, Passenger Trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston. at 5,30 and 11.15 A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Railroad for all stations on that read.

Leave Portland for Bath, Brunswick, and Augusta, and stations on the Sonderset & Kennebec, and Androscoggin Railroads, at 100 P. M.

Leave Portland, for Bath and Augusta, at 1.00 and 5.15 P. M.
Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Bonserset & Kennebec Boads.

Bages leave Bath for Wiscasset, Rockland, &c., at 9.00 A.

M. and 3.00 P. M.

Binges leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.

Augusta, April. 6, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.

Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt.
WILLETT, and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. Roffman, will until
further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 4 clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebee,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Pertland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York.

ISLAND NURSERY.

H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West street, New York.
Dc. 16, 1862.

ISLAND NURSERY.

KENDALL'S MILLS, MAINE,

J. H. GILBRETH, Proprietor.

This Nursery costains a large and choice variety of Apple Trees, from the age of four to seven years, which have been grown on a cold, bleak sland, on light, sandy soil, and consequently are hardy and have excellent-roots.

We have received letters of commendation from many purchasers, (some of whom have bought large lots.) showing that the trees are hardy and have grown well, and we feel confident that they will do well in any locality.

REFERENCE:

David Pearson, Fairfield,
Hiram Doc, East Vassalboro',
Elisha Barrows, Augusta,
John Barrows, Augusta,
Thomas Ayer, West Waterville, C. G. Taylor, Norridgewock,
Sumner Osborn, Clinton,
Trees delivered at the Depot when ordered.

Send for a Circular.

Farmers, Nurserymen, Orchardists, Farmers, Nurserymen, Orchardists, and you who have costly ornamental and shade trees; now is your opportunity! And you who have delayed setting trees, fearing Borers, Mice and Insects, need only procure Record's "Tree Protector," and you will be convinced of its utility.

The great advantage of this invention over all old methods, is that the tree is left free to grow and flourish as nature designed it should. When adjusted to the tree, a free circulation of air is admitted to all parts, thus insuring the growth of the tree.

All communications addressed to

RECORD & BLAKE,
3m17*

FARM FOR SALE, IN PISCATA-

Turner, Maine.

FARM FOR SALE IN PISCATA-QUIS.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It contains about 100 acres of land, 25 of which is wood land, the balance in pasturage and tillage. It is all the villages of Dover and Foxcroft, Dover being the County seat. Dover market for all kinas of produce (potatoes except) is as good as Bangor. Boclety good There are five meeting houses in the village, vis.: Methodist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist and Congregationalist.

The tillage land is under a good state of cultivation; a good orchard of nearly 100 trees, about one-third grafts; some 200 cords of wood could be drawn to market and then retain enough for farm use. The house was built new about 9 years ago, and has one of the best cellars. There are buildings connecting the house with the barn. The size of baru is 41 by 41 feet, and has a cellar. The house when built cost over \$1000. A more beautiful location cannot be found in the State of Maine.

All of the above can be bought for \$1150. It is an unprecedented bargain, but circumstances are such that I am disposed to make such an offer. Inquire of OTIS S. BMITH.

YOOD LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Wood Lot situated in Mt. Vernon, on what is called the Bog Road, leading from Mt. Vernon to Augusta, and about ten miles from Augusta, and about three from Readfield Corner Said Wood Lot contains 75 acres, is well wooded with some ask and hemlock timber, also good land for farming purposes. farming purposes.

The above will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Apply to or address

LLOYD A. PULLEN.

Mt. Vernon, May 3, 1863.

22tf

IF YOU WOULD SING WELL, Study and Practice the admirable Lessons and Exercises contained in "Bassini" Art of Singing, a Practical System for the Cultivation of the York." It treats the subject in a thorough-juscientific, yet plain and comprehensive manner, and is recommended by Teachers and Vocalists as the best work for those who wish to become numbered among the best singers. Soprano Yolce, \$3.50; abridged, \$2.25; Tenor, \$3. FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

in this new book—songs just suited to the young mind. Copie mailed, post-paid. Price, bds, 25 cts., \$22 per 100; paper 2 cts., \$17.

RHODES' STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE,

of certificates.

Our usual large stock is now ready for delivery. Dealers and
Farmers apply to H. E. MOKING, General Agent,
(of B. M. RHODES & Co., Baltimore.)
For New England, New York, and Canada.
113 Water Street, New York
For sale by JOHN MCARTHUR, Augusta

Agency for the Ammoniated Pacific Guano. Agency for the Ammonisted Paoline Gunno. We are receiving a constant supply of this superior Gunno, which will be found one of the cheapest and best Fertilizers in the market. It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops—Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received the last s-ason. A Pamphet containing testimonials, &c., will be turnished on application. Also,-Continue the Agencies in

PERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.; COE'S BUPER-PHOSPHATE
OF LIME; FISH GUANO; GROUND BONE; B-INE
MEAL; POUDRETTE; PULVERIZED CHARCOAL; GRASS SEED, &c., &c. At the lowest Market Prices

TO OWNERS OF CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE AND OTHER BEASTS.

The following Order passed both branches of the City Council of the city of Augusta, May 4th, 1863.

City of Augusta, May 4th, 1863.

In Common Council, May 4th, 1863.

Ordered, That that the City Marshal be, and he hereby is directed to prevent all Cattle, Horses, Swine and other Beasts, from ranning at large in the streets of said city, by impounding or otherwise.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Cattle, Horses, Swine and other Beasts, found running at large in any of the Streets or Highways of the city, will be impounded, or the owners thereof prosecuted pursuant to the provisions of the law in such cases made and provided, and owners must govern themselves accordingly.

WM. H. LIBBY, City Marshall of Augusta.

Augusta, May 6, 1863.

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of the most approved Movable Comb Bee Hives. They will be sent to order with or without Comb attached to the frames, according to the wishes of the purchaser.

It will be advantageous to the Apiarian to order those only which have the Combs ready prepared for receiving stores, as upwards of 30 pounds of honey is expended in building the combs in a single hive.

Price of single hive without comb, \$3.50; with somb, \$4.50.

For 3 or more hives a discount of \$1 will be made on each hive.

W. A. GARRISON, Taylor Town.

AGENTS WANTED. Full particulars free. Address 3m16 G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H.

FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON.

5,000 Spruce and Poplar Syrup Barrels. Also 50,000 Ash and White Oak Barrel Hoops, eight Set long, for which the highest HIGHT & DYER, prices will be paid by Bealers in all kinds of Cooperage, 6w20 Dealers in Marri, Portland, Me.

For the payment of

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. 41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

The most valuable Invention of the Nineteenth Century.

Warranted to protect trees from the deadly ratages of BORERS and MICE. Likewise will effectually preven Insects from ascending the trunk and destroying the foliage and fruit.

FOR SABBATH SUNOVAS.

THE CHERUB. A Collection of SONGS for SABBATH
SCHOOLS and Sabbath Evenings. By J. C. JOHNSON. Those

Link something new and fresh for the Sabbath Schools, or

Each number containing sixteen pages, including Four Pages of Superior Music, Musical Essays, Criticisms, Reviews, Reports of Concerts, a General Summary of Musical Intelligence, and Correspondence from all parts of the United States and Europe. Typecimen copies mailed free on application.

22 Published by GLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

repared from Bones treated with Sulphurle Acid, Uniform in Quality and regular in Price. "RHODES," the long established MANURE requires no array

TO OWNERS OF CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE AND OTHER BEASTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Taxes for 1962, now in my hands for collection, if not paid on or before June 20th, 1865, will be collected in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

W. S. B. BUNNELS,

Treasurer and Collector.

4a 22* The Regular Meeting of the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts, will be holden at the Alderman's Room on SATUR-DAY before the first Monday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. F HALLETT, Chairman.

BOUGHT by the subscriber, for which a fair premium will be

WANTED.

Come from the rosy South, In charlot of incense and of light, Dissolve the lingering snows that glisten white Beneath thy fragrant mouth. for me no second lovings.

I now felt that I must leave my present home. I now felt that I must leave my present home, for I could not live under the same roof with George Leland. But this they would not hear of; George was going far away, with his uncle, and I must remain and be a daughter to them in affection if not in name. So it was expected and a work of the same roof with the same roof with the same roof with its sweet, youthful face. The young girl advanced with a timid yet graceful step, and sank down upon one knee.

"What do you seek, my child?" said the kinney. Walk softly o'er the earth,
Thou blessed spirit of the Eden-time;
Thy breath is like an incense-laden clime,
Clasping rich bowers of mirth. affection if not in name. So it was arranged, and Thy virgin herald's here— mow-drop bares her bosom to the gale, I breathed more freely when he had gone. Then things settled back in their old way, and

The snow-drop bares her boson we will be with the While down her cheek, so delicately pal Trickles a crystal tear. The lark now soars above,
As if he felt the freedom on his wings,
While from his heaven-attuned throat there rings
A charming peal of love.

Voetry.

AN INVOCATION TO SPRING.

Come quickly, O, thou Spring!
Write love's fair alphabet upon the sod
In many colored flowers—to preach of G
Our everlasting King.

To God an anthem sing,
When forth ye hurry to the fields of bloom;
He lifts the flowers, and lifts us from the tomi
To everlasting Spring!

Our Story-Teller.

TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

silently, fearing to trust ourselves to speak, for

we were to part in just one hour for three long

but it is no light thing to part calmly from your only friend. Willie thought so, too, for the deep

but now I trembled, and should have fallen it

be spoken. The stars came out one by one.

had stood on the other nights, when I was happy "When I was happy!" How long ago that

clouds, I wondered if my precious mother could see her child—could know her heart was aching

Willie how can I see you go?"

"Do not grieve, darling; it unnerves me, and

Clare, it is almost more than I can bear to leave

He stooped down, and gathering a handful of

the white rose-leaves that had drifted like a snow-

wreath at our feet, he pressed them to his lips, and then folded them in between the leaves of a

little pocket bible that I had given him the night

pefore. Our parting words had been said long

to his heart, pressed a last kiss upon lip, cheek, and brow, then he left me. I flung myself down,

and lay upon the earth till the night dews pene-

my weary frame. I then flung my shawl over

it to rest; and then I was free, as my two older

pupils were in the dressing-room with their moth-

wretchedness, and tried hard to reason myself into calmness. But, alas! I was powerless to ban-

voice kept saying, "Good-bye, darling Clare."

There was no one to call me darling now. I

belonged to no one; nobody owned me! I was

only Clare Summerfield, the poor governess!
From very weariness I laid my head upon my

Summerfield still. To-morrow I am to take a new

and carrying them next my heart, I grew happi

the third year of waiting drew near its close. Then a new sorrow filled my heart; for suddenly

his letters ceased, and for months I heard no tid-

ings of him. Then came the stunning news that

employer, had a letter from a friend in Rome

giving him an account of the wedding. After

this I knew nothing for many weeks; and when I recovered, they told me I had had a brain fever.

ed. I did not heed the flight of time. I lived in

a kind of stupor, caring only to fulfil my duties

faithfully, and render a full equivalent for the

money paid me.

Doubtless the family knew of my sorrow for

they were strangely kind to me; even George seemed as if he could not do enough to make me

less sad. The girls, too, treated me with the ten-derness of sisters. I yielded myself passively to

their guidance, for the heart must have some one

to love, and kindness is never so precions as after

When I had been an inmate of Mr. Leland's

me for five years, the two elder girls, Mary and

Louise, were married; and from that time I be-

came as an own child in the house. Then three

more years passed away, when an event happened

that destroyed, for a time, the sweet home-feel-ing I was beginning to feel. This is how it came about. The family had all gone to the opera, leaving me alone, as I had a headache, and did

I was standing by the window, lost in thought,

when I was startled by an arm stealing gently around my waist, and turning quickly, I stood face to face with George Leland.

"Oh, George! how you frightened me. I thought you had gone to the opera." He did not notice my remark, but passing his

"Your curls are beautiful, Clare; and you are

There was something in the tones of his voice that set my heart fluttering, and sent the hot

bleed surging through my veins, I said, quickly "You are pleased to be complimentary, to

hand once or twice over my hair, said

beautiful to me."

After that the days and weeks passed uncount-

was married! George Leland, the son of my

Then came his long, loving letters;

pillow, feeling that I was indeed alone.

name, and-but I must not anticipate.

my head, and passed rapidly to my new home.

I have need of all my strength to-night.

We had agreed to bear this parting calmly

-Chamber's Journal.

Two years had drifted away into the by-gone. In those years I had learned much—among other things, to "suffer and be strong." I was no longer the sensitive girl that had bartered her whole The yet unbearded wheat timidly puts forth its tender leaf, rink sweet dews, for Winter, ancient chief, Crawls off with tottering feet. life's happiness away for love, and lost.

I was a woman now, strong and self-reliant, Your sorrows now inter
Ye dwellers of dark cities; Spring is nigh;
She bathes her garments in a sunset sky,
And treads the halls of Myrrh.

with all an outraged woman's rampant pride to hold in check; all her many, many memories to ignore. I had fought a desperate battle with my own heart and came off conqueror. I had entered my room one night, determined to destroy every relic of my faithless lover. Then I was to forget him; that was the plan. I had a picture of him that I had hung is a large closet in my of him that I had hung is a large closet in my of him, that I had hung in a large closet in my room, to keep it from other eyes. It was like grace, our good uncle, has not turned traitor to many of the old-fashioned closets, with shelves at his king?" one side and a window at the other. There was We stood in the gloaming, Willie and I, listening to the wind sighing among the trees, and to the beating of our own hearts. We stood there

On the night in question, I unlocked the door and entered. I had determined to destroy every made to her who has risked more than life in savmade to her who has risked more than life in saving there almost maddened me. The firelight
shown full upon it. At first it seemed to smile
down tenderly upon me, and I thought the beaufield limit the property of the life of leave the search of the life of leave the search of the life of leave the search of the life of leave the land of leave the life of leave the land of land of leave the land of leave the land of leave the land of lea

eyes that looked down into mine were unuttera-bly sad, and the proud lips trembled like a wo-man's. I had striven for strength all day long: grew haughty, and the dark eyes flung taunting A tournament and various of the fantastic masgrew haughty, and the dark eyes llung taunting I A tournament and various of the lantastic massglances down upon me, while the words "forsaken, forsaken," rang in my ear. I snatched up a
heavy paper-weigh, and thought when I raised
hand to strike, the old pleading look seemed to
come into the face, I dashed the weight right
through the dark eyes llung taunting I A tournament and various of the lantastic massquerades much in vogue at the time, were produced expressly for the king's amusement.

At their close the doors of the banquet hall
were thrown open, and to the inspiring trains of
music, King Henry entered, followed by the Duke,
some others of the royal family, and a long rehad stood another moment. We sat down silently, each heart faint with the anguish that must and stood sentinel in the very spot where they the picture to atoms. Then there were letters to be destroyed, and a curl of glossy hair, that had been given to me when a school-girl, a few fixed wide and lofty hall, and was covered with every seemed. I felt to-night as though I never could be happy again; and looking beyond the floating flowers, and a ruby ring; and I destroyed them. variety of the substantial dishes of the time and then I flung up the window and sat down, in the bitter mid-winter night, feeling that a wall of ice With all the demonstrations of respect paid to -my loving mother that two months before had gone to dwell in the "Beautiful City" that lay bitter mid-winter night, feeling that a wall of ice was built up between me and the only one I ever loved. My lip curled scornfully, as I thought of the past. Talk about meek women, indeed! I felt that night as if I had the strength of a thought of were seated according to their station, the lowest beyond those fluted pillars.
We sat on the steps of my old home, which after mother's death had been sold, and was now unoccupied. I had stolen down here to say good-Willie. I was governess now in a fine sand men. I felt like some triumphant general. in rank taking the lowest place.

ling," but somehow it seems as if it springs unling," but somehow it seems as if it springs unconsciously to one's lips in speaking of one they love; and in all this wide world I loved only Willie!

We sat on the old steps, waiting for the strength each so sorely needed. A pleasant summer wind was blowing, drifting a shower of leaves from the white rose-bush that was planted the day I way born. I almost wished we could die there and be covered with the pure leaves, like the "Babes in the Wood."

Willie was the first to regain his calmness, for willie was the first to regain his calmness. for white rose-bush that was planted the day I way born. I almost wished we could die there and be covered with the pure leaves, like the "Babes in the Wood."

Willie was the first to regain his calmness, for white rose-bush in the wood."

Willie was the first to regain his calmness. for white rose-bush in the wood in th Willie was the first to regain his calmness, for he was older and stronger than I. While he talked of the necessity of this parting, I could only think of the dreary to-morrow, and of how I could ever live without him. Willie was poor, and so was I; and he could not get anything to do here that would help him to grow rich; so he heart best. It is seemed strange that I who had felt no thrill of vanity for years, should be vain to-night: did it not? I combed out my long hair, and brushing it into heavy curls, gathered them too a knot behind, and thrusting a jewelled them. According to custom, he presented the cup he between two dresses, a black velvet and a rich white satin. At last I decided in favor of the velvet; the sombre color suited my sombre heart best. It seemed strange that I who had felt no thrill of vanity for years, should be vain to-night: did it not? I combed out my long hair, and brushing it into heavy curls, gathered them. According to custom, he presented the cup he between two dresses, a black velvet and a rich white satin. At last I decided in favor of the velvet; the sombre color suited my sombre heart best. It seemed strange that I who had felt no thrill of vanity for years, should be vain to-night: did it not? I combed out my long hair, and brushing it into heavy curls, gathered them. Heart best into a sick."

Just at this instant the man approached them. According to custom, he presented the cup he heart best. It seemed strange that I who had felt no thrill of vanity for years, should be vain to-night: did it not? I combed out my long hair, and brushing it into heavy curls, gathered them. Heart best in the velvet; the sombre color suited my sombre heart best. The combed out my long hair, and brushing it into heavy curls, gathered them. According to custom, he presented them. According to custom, he presented the cup he heart best. The combed out my long hair, and brushing it into heavy curls, gathered them. According to custom, he presented the cup he heart best. The combed out my long hai

accepted the situation of tutor to a rich man's son, the said son being on the eve of departure to Italy, where he was to remain for three years.

And now the solemn old town clock rang out

And now the solemn old town clock rang out

The rich, black dress showed off my white neck and round arms to good advantage—rounded for unnoticed by him. Removing the cup, he turned "Go where? O that we could go together! O and barren heart. But what did it matter?—the us?" world did not know it.

Oh! I wore no jewels, save a tiny diamond star, that last and and gleamed above my forehead—the gift of Mrs. Leland. Reader, do you know for whom this toilet was making? Among the distinguished strangers from abroad was William Halstead, it the cup, as he spoke. "God save King Henyou and this dear old home, where I wooed and

his life out—that was plain to be seen. But what need I care? This William Halstead was nothing to me. A moment more and we stood face to bearer of this cup shall drink of it to the conbefore; so he only raised me up, and folding me to me. A moment more and we stood face to face. My heart gave a fierce bound; I shivered, fusion of the enemies of our crown and person! trated my thin garments and sent shiverings over for I thought it was going to prove a traitor-heart; but in less than a moment it ceased its throbbings and grew still.

children I had care of were waiting to be put to bed, and their mother had grown impatient at my delay. I undressed each little form and laid hand I had refused, I moved haughtily away. Later in the evening, I stood alone on the vewind blew keenly upon my uncovered neck and arms, but I did not heed it; it was not half so ish thought and memory. A kind face would come between me and the starry sky, and a rich

The distant hum of voices udded to my gloom.

I moved farther into the shadow as a footstep fell lifeless upon the floor. upon the gravel walk. It passed on and once more I sank into reverie. Some time must have

This was ten years ago. To-night I sit writing in the same home, Clare land is not over-careful of the treasure he has ing at each other in terror and dismay. I turned suddenly and met the dear eyes that said the Duke, in an agitated voice, "that I would After Willie left, I toiled my days out and watched my nights out, as I had done the night

the anguish of our parting.

For a moment my heart grew faint, and my limbs trembled; but the pride soon came to my

"You had better return to the drawing-room. ed toil. After that my employers grew to love me, and the children loved me, too. I will not Mr. Halstead. Your wife will feel lonely among so many strangers."
"My wife, Mrs. Leland? What mean you? weary you by relating my every-day life. Suffice it to say that the weeks and months rolled on till

"Mrs. Leland? What mean you?
"Mrs. Leland? I can but ask in return what break of day!"

Mr. Halstead means?"

During this "Are you not the wife of Mr. George Leland

Clare? "No, sir; I am Clare Summerfield still. But ere I return to the drawing-room permit me to

congratulate you upon your marriage."
"Clare Summerfield, there is some dark myste ry here. I have never been married—never loved posture ill befits the preserver of England's king!" any one but you-never-never! I was to embark for America in a fortnight, when a letter reached me from George Leland, saying you and he were to be married in a week, and enclosing wedding-cards done up in the usual dainty fashion. I need not tell you of the sorrow that almost overwhelmed mo. Here was the reason why, for two or three months, my letters had remained

"I never received one of them. It was George that told me of your marriage," I said hurriedly, Reader, I will not weary you by relating all that passed between us; suffice it to say, before we parted, all was explained. We found out the

we parted, all was explained. We found out the bitter wrong that had been done us; but for the sake of Mr. and Mrs. Leland, we resolved to bury the secret of their son's dishonor in our breasts. It was a hard thing to do, when we thought of how much precious time had been lost in vain regret; that for ten long years our hearts had been aching, and we had been losing faith in mankind

willie said he could forgive him, for it was his love for me that had caused him to sin; that he did not blame him much—did not see how he could very well help loving me. I pressed my hand over his mouth, to shut in the flattering hand over his mouth, to shut in the flattering hand over his mouth, to shut in the flattering hand over his mouth, to shut it tell you, in configuration in the flattering hand over his mouth, to shut it tell you, in configuration has been a person as thyself in merric England."

"Thou should st have known it. The son of Sir Philip Darcy, who fell at Bosworth, fighting for Philip Darcy, who fell at Bosworth, fighting for the line of words; but, dear reader, I will tell you, in confidence, that I felt just as proud and happy in hear-ing them as a woman could well be. But the little clock on the mantle tells me that

it is creeping on into the "wee sma' hours;" and as I am to be married to-morrow, I must say his head haughtily, as he spoke. "And yet, nev-good night.

"You are pleased to be complimentary, tonight, my brother."
"Do not call me brother, Clare, I am not your
brother."

A NAUGHTY YOUNG SCHOOLMASTER. The School
Committee of Becket, in their Annual Report,
tell the following sad story of a naughty pedagogue: "Had he been older and more experienced, he would probably have been more particular in regard to the character of his amuseto me and no more. But he would take no denial,
saying he would wait years, if I would only be
his wife at last; that he had waited years, for he
had loved me from the first, and many times the
confession trembled upon his lips, but he feared

"Who is the trusty friend of whom thou march of this band of heroes. How they man

The silken arras of King Henry's apartment wife; that I had loved William Halstead from a child, and though he had proved false, there was for me no second lovings.

The monarch started, and placed his hand upon his sword, for his life had been attempted more than once. But he smiled at this causeless fear,

"What do you seek, my child?" said the king, looking with paternal kindness upon the face, which, with all its softness and delicacy of contour, had a high and daring look. Then things settled back in their old any, happionce more I was happy—no, not happy, happiness and I had parted long ago; but I was content.

"I crave no boon, sire," returned the maiden,
obeying the motions of his hand, and rising to
her feet—"at least not now. I have come to

warn you of a plot against your life. "Ha! what mean you?" exclaimed Henry in alarm, his countenance darkening with the sus

picions that were ever ready to spring up in his heart.
"I will tell you. But first swear by the cross with all an outraged woman's rampant pride to hold in check; all her many, many memories to ignore. I had fought a desperate battle with my jewelled hilt of his sword to his lips as he spoke.

"Now, go on."
"You dine in state to-morrow, with the Duke

Not to my knowledge, sire, yet it is there that one side and a window at the other. There was room for my little tables and workstand, and there I had been wont to dream my dreams. Now it was different, and many long months—ay, years—it had been closed and locked; like the love dream at my heart, it must see the light no more.

On the right in question, I unlocked the door.

tiful lips whispered, "Darling Clara."

Then either my mood changed or the picture did, for I could have sworn the handsome mouth rank and the character of his illustrious guest.

King Henry, whose countenance had worn all house in town, and in all that palace-like mansion there was not a spot where I could meet my darling. I wish I had not written that word "darling. I wish I mirror robing for a grand reception to be given were ranged at regular intervals. He started as

The Duke's face flushed with gratified pride; I were no jewels, save a tiny diamond star, that for to be thus publicly served by his sovereign "With many thanks, my liege," he said, taking the cup, as he spoke. "God save King Hen-

one of the most popular authors of the day.

The rooms [were crowded; but among all the many faces I saw only his face. He was leaning against a pillar as I entered, in a sad, abstracted kind of way. His face was pale, and his eyes large and shadowy. He had thought and studied his life out. that was plain to be seen. But what needs to oblige us is enough."

As Henry said this, he fixed his eyes upon the countenance of the servitor, who during this conversation, had been vainly striving to "I am happy to see you, Mr. Halstead."

He held out his hand, silently; but I took no notice of it; and as others came up to clasp the hand I moved hand the notice of it; and as others came up to clasp the hand I had refused. I moved hand the notice of it; and a refused I moved hand the notice of its and a refused residual re

"I pray your majesty to excuse me. I have randa, as far as I could possibly get from the sound of human voices. It was bitter cold. The night wind blew keenly upon my uncovered neck and arms, but I did not heed it; it was not half so significant smile, "We shall see. Here, Erric,"

arms, but I did not heed it; it was not half so cold as the chill at my heart. I shuddered at the darkness of the future, wondering if I could bear it.

The long, smooth tongue of the noble animal had scarcely lapped the last drop when, stagger-

King Henry sprang to his feet.
"Treason!" he shouted, bringing his clenched hand down heavily upon the table, and glancing "Clare this is madness, standing in the winter wind, without even a shawl about you. Mr. Le- who, following his example, arose and stood look-

"I trust that your Majesty will bear witness," ten years ago this very night, had been dark with the anguish of our parting. as loyal as thine?" said Henry, laying his hand kindly upon the Duke's shoulder. "Yet well do I know," he added, glancing darkly around, "that yonder knave has a master at whose bidding he has done this. Away with him! If he reveals the name of his instigator, he may find mer-

been vainly striving to force her way throuth the

treachery, had gathered around the king.
As soon as Henry observed her, he bade stand back, and beckoned her to approach. "Rise, fair maiden," exclaimed Henry; "this "I will not rise until you have pardoned that unhappy man, my wretched, misguided father, whose wrongs and sufferings have nearly bereft him of reason. It is his life that I ask at your

"What!" exclaimed Henry, with a frown, "the life of my attempted murderer?" Methinks that is a strange request, lady!"
"My liege," said the maiden, imploringly, "renember thine oath! Break not thy kingly word.

Let me not feel that in saving my sovereign's life, I have become a parricide?" The criminal's brow did not blanch as he stood

before the king, who, regarding him sternly, "What prompted you to do this deed of guilt and madness?'

and madness?"

"The wrongs and insults heaped upon me by your own hand!" returned the accused, giving a look as stern and haughty as his own.

"Now by the holy rood, thou liest, knave!" exclaimed Henry, angrily. "I knew not until now, that there was such a person as thyself in marketic forms."

his king, should not have lingered all these years in poverty and obscurity."
"Sir Philip left no son. He was an impostor who claimed his estate and title." "I am that impostor," said the man, raising

"Thy look and bearing show thou speakest

trusty friend; but that evidence was rejected, and a price set upon my head. I returned in disguise to find myself an outlaw in the land, whose peace men, were captured. The men made very little

NORTHERN MISSOURI. to find myself an outlaw in the land, whose peace my father purchased with his life. The rest you resistance, retreating to the river, where they know."

Sir John Trevit, who is now present, and who aged to endure and hold out under the fatigues of will bear witness that what I say is true."

The king turned a dark look upon Sir John, who stood pale and trembling, the very picture of an hour or two at a time, is one of the most re-

who stood pale and trembling, the very picture of guilt and terror.

"Ha, I understand," he said. "It was upon him that I conferred the Darcy lands, supposing there to be no heir. He has dealt treacherously by us both. But I will attend to that anon."

"On account of the wrong we have unwittingly done thee," he added, turning to Darcy, "and the debt we owe thy daughter, we not only accord thee a free pardon, reinstating thee in thy rightful inheritance, but make thee peer of the realm, an honor which we should have conferred upon thy be the first through the should have conferred upon thy gallant father, had he lived to receive it, and which, we trust, will be worthily borne by his found the men of the North were only fighting against efficient rebels, they seemed to wake up from a delusion. They then willingly gave our

"You have made me more than that," said the grateful man, kneeling at the king's feet, as he spoke, every vestige of the pride gone that naught but kindness could subdue; "you have made me a true friend and a loyal subject!"

"Amen!" respended Henry. "Now go; and forget not all thou owest to the gentle daughter, whose loyalty and filial devotion have saved thy life and mine."

The amount of damage done to the rebels it is difficult to estimate—not a bridge or railroad, not a line of telegraph anywhere along the whole route but what was destroyed. Horses, when necessary, were impressed to replace the worn out one. Only a small stock of provisions was brought along, so that they had to live on the enemy, and tolerably hard fare they had too. Large numbers of men offered themselves to be paroled as a means of avoiding the conscription of the rebel officers. The success of the expedition could be shown in no more palpable manner

GRIERSON'S EXPEDITION.

tion could be shown in no more palpable manner than the health of the men. When they reach-Great Cavalry Operations in the Southwest. ed Baton Rouge, after a 16 days' ride, with only one whole night's rest, and hadly supplied with NEW ORLEANS, May 9. Since the departure of the Columbia we have food, only twelve men were turned over to the surabundance of news; the most exciting, however, geon. Many of the men suffered from swelling is the arrival at Baton Rouge of the 6th and 7th of the legs and crysipelas, from sitting so long Illinois cavalry, 900 strong, who have cut their way through the whole length of Mississippi. They started from La Grange, Tenn., on the morning of the 17th ult., and reached Baton Rouge on the evening of 2d May, performing the little grant the saddle, but it was only temporary. They wires so as to avoid discovery. Instead of cutting the wires and letting the ends hang losely, they tied up the ends with strips of leather so that it whole distance in sixteen days. They made a would not be easily seen, and yet the connection zigzag course through the State, sometimes was severed. Far into the interior they were striking east, sometimes west, but pushing south the whole time. In this way they traveled probably about 800 miles, averaging over forty miles a day. During part of the journey they traveled eighty miles in 28 hours, had three encounters with the enemy, destroyed two bridges, tore up that the enemy, destroyed two bridges, tore up that the enemy are traveled to the county maps are traveled to the county maps. the track, and swam two rivers. The force consisted of the 6th Illinois cavalry, Lieut. Col. form an idea of the route of these daring men, I Loomis; the 7th Illinois cavalry, Col. Ed. Prince, add a list of counties through which they and six pieces of artillery, 2-pound eatibre, the whole under command of Col. Grierson, of the shal county in Mississippi, passing in succession through the following counties:—Tippah, Pontoproperly describe this most extraordinary event toc, Chickasaw, Oktibbeha, Winston, Noxubee, of the war; nor can we to-day estimate its value of the cause. On their way from La Grange ah, Lawrence, Pike and Amite, and Helena and down through the centre of Mississippi, they de- East Baton Rouge in Louisiana. At several points down through the centre of Mississippi, they destroyed bridges, railroads, depots, engines, cars, rebel stores of all kinds and in immense quantities. Their route embraced a breadth of more than twenty miles, and everything that could be used by the rebels that fell in their way was destroyed. The telegraph, too, was cut in an immense number of places; in fact, so complete was the destruction, and so varied and mysterious in Cal. Grange. They all fell to the rear, supposmense number of places; in fact, so complete to La Grange. They all fell to the rear, supposing Col. Grierson would return. Col. Grierson their movements, that the rebels were bewildered, and this band of heroes were in Baton Rouge before the rebels knew who they were, or what they were, or where they came from. But I must try and give you a complete idea of the expedition, and what it accomplished. You will release recomplete that they cally be done full. please remember that they only had one full please remember that they only mad one that night's rest the whole time; that they were traveling through the heart of the enemy's country. When we first got the news here of their arrival at Baton Rouge, the story seemed too improbable When they started they had of seeing for belief; it seemed too much like some of the for belief; it seemed too much like some of the When they started they had no more idea of reaching Baton Rouge than we here had of seeing them. Some time since Colonel Grierson planned an expedition to go into the interior of Mississippi, and destroy railroads, bridges, stores, &c., which plan was submitted to General Grant. At that time Colonel Grierson's cavalry was an unattached brigade in General Grant's army, and was stationed at La Grange, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, fifty miles east of Memphis and three miles west of the junction Memphis and Charleston railroad, fitty finites case of Memphis and three miles west of the junction of the Mississippi Central and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads. The force at starting included the 2d Iowa cavalry, Colonel Hatch, as cluded the 2d Iowa cavalry, Colonel Hatch, as the fitty and 7th Illinois, already mention-And now the solemn old town clock rang out the hour of ten, and at eleven Willie must be "afloat."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Ten o'clock! is it possible? Come, Clare, we must go."

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our gratitude for the dath of the close-fitting bod-look the companies of the close-fitting bod-look the companies of the companies of the close full upon his host, saying:

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand, as a token of our gratitude for the dath of the close full upon his host, saying:

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand, as a token of our gratitude for the dath of the close full upon his host, saying:

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand, as a token of our gratitude for the dath of the close full upon his host, saying:

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand; as a token of our gratitude for the dath of the close full upon his host, saying:

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand; as a token of our gratitude for the close-fitting bod-look it is the object."

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand; as a token of our gratitude for the close-fitting bod-look it is the object."

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand; as a token of our gratitude for the close-fitting bod-look it is the object."

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand; as a token of our gratitude for the close-fitting bod-look it is the object."

"Will it please your Grace to receive this from our hand; as a token of our gratitude for the close-fitting bod-look it is the object."

"Will it please you they marched nearly due south, halting at night five miles north of Ripley, in Marshall County. Next morning the column moved to Ripley, whence the 2d Iowa started for New Albany. At Clear Springs, in Chickasaw County, Col. Hatch on the balcony, then in the rotunda; fireworks, whence the 2d Iowa started for New Albany. At Clear Springs, in Chickasaw County, Col. Hatch, with his command, started southeasterly to West Point, in Lowndes County, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. After that Col. Grierson heard nothing of the 2d Iowa, except occasional rumors through the rebels. Near New Albany the Tallahatchie is crossed by a bridge, where they first met signs of the enemy. On the opposite side is

hat the is crossed by a bridge, where they his met signs of the enemy. On the opposite side is a steep hill, which would have enabled a few men a steep hill, which would have enabled a few men to hold at bay a large force. Instead of charge to hold at bay a large force at the stirmishor.

Lieut. Woodward was then introduced by Dr. Dozen and also a private of the 7th Ill., who were received with unbounding applause, after which the hold at bay a large force. Instead of charge the first produced by Dr. Dozen and also a private of the 7th Ill., who were received with unbounding applause, after which the first produced by Dr. Dozen and th ing on the bridge they threw out skirmishers, and fortunate enough they did, for they found eavalry, was introduced, who gave a brief sketch and fortunate enough they did, for they found the bridge partly destroyed. The pickets were driven off, and the skirmishers rejoined the main column lower down, when the whole force entered the town. They then moved on to Pontotoc, where they destroyed some salt, the camp and garrison equipage of a cavalry company, and also a gunsmith's shop. A mail from the Postoffice was secured, and also a large quantity of oats.

On the morning of the 20th, about one hundred was secured, and also a large quantity of oats.

On the morning of the 20th, about one hundred and seventy-five of the men who were the least effective, with some prisoners, under command of Major Love, were sent back to La Grange, with orders to send scouts to cut the telegraph wires at Oxford. A few miles beyond Starkville, a tannery containing a number of army boots, shoes, saddles, bridles, and a large quantity of leather, was entirely destroyed. The value is estimated at \$25,000. A march of 26 miles brought the forces to Louisville, Winston County. Most of the route lay through a dense swamp, frequently to the horses' bellies in water. At one point it was so deep the horses swam over, and some got drowned, with a narrow escape tor their riders. They then rushed on to Philadelphia, Neshoba County, where there is a bridge over the Pearl They then rushed on to Philadelphia, Neshoba County, where there is a bridge over the Pearl river, which the rebels undertook to destroy, but they precipitately fled as our forces approached. Later in the day, a brigade under Col. Blackburn and Major Graham were sent to strike the railroad at Dacatur, Newton County. Here they captured a train of 13 cars, which was just about starting, loaded with quartermasters' and commissary stores, including ammunition and bomb shells in large quantities. They had scarcely sentenced to Prince of the piano as atonished and gratified all by playing on the piano and singing in a manner that proved he was as well able to handle a piano as a cavalry corps. The details of what happened the next night in the shape of a presentation of a magnificent horse and equipments, to Col. Grierson astonished and gratified all by playing on the piano and singing in a manner that proved he was as well able to handle a piano as a cavalry corps. The details of what happened the next night in the shape of a presentation of a magnificent horse and equipments, to Col. Grierson astonished and gratified all by playing on the piano and singing in a manner that proved he was as well able to what happened the next night in the shape of a presentation of a magnificent horse and equipments, to Col. Prince, I leave to C. A. A.

WHAT THE COLONEL SAYS.

I had the privilege of an introduction to both those gallant officers, immediately on their arrival or proved he was as well able to another than the proved he was as well able to a piano as a cavalry corps. The details of what happened the next night in the shape of a presentation of a magnificent horse and equipments, to Col. Prince, I leave to C. A. A.

WHAT THE COLONEL SAYS. shells in large quantities. They had scarcely secured this train and got it on the side track when val here, and it was indeed cheering to hear their another train of 25 cars, loaded with railroad ties, accounts of the state in which they found the came into the depot, which was was also secured. "I rebel country to which they had just passed. "I came into the depot, which was was also secured. Wood was piled up around the engines and tenders, set fire to, and by that that means the boiler burst—the torch was applied to the train of cars containing the ammunition and about 3000 shells. When these were fired, the main column was four or five miles off, and the noise of their explosion led them to suppose the rebels had opened on the advance column. They hurried on and soon found out their mistake. Major Starz moved his het. out their mistake. Major Starr moved his bat- utterly demoralized in the State of Mississippi. tallion east, and destroyed three bridges and a lot of trestle-work extending over two miles, the track torn up, rails broken and burned, and telof frestie-work extending over two miles, the track torn up, rails broken and burned, and telegraph destroyed for five miles. Near Gallatin, 1400 pounds of powder, 2 wagons, 26 yoke of oxen, and a 32-pound Parrott gun were captured. The gun was spiked. At Union Church, 42 miles from Natchez and 20 from Port Gibson, a skirmish occurred with Adam's Albany Cavalry, in which several of the enemy were wounded, the rest retreating to Port Gibson. At Brookhaven Camp of Instruction, four companies, under companies, under companies, under companies, under companies, under companies. rest retreating to Port Gibson. At Brookhaven Camp of Instruction, four companies, under command of Major Starr, took two captains, one

WANTED FOR CASH 2 lieutenant, one surgeon, and 19 privates, prisoners they also captured a lot of Mississippi rifles, mules, ox teams, \$5000 worth of commissary stores, and \$25,000 worth of army clothing. At the crossing of Pearl River Col. Prince captured a courier with instructions to destroy all bridges,

woolen Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Priot Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Cotton Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Rubber, &c., &c.,
August PRICES paid for the &c., which fortunate circumstance added some-what to the safety of the command. At Hazelhurst, Colonel Prince, of the Seventh Illinois, captured a train of about forty cars, several of which were loaded with shell and ammuni-

captured a train of about forty cars, several of which were loaded with shell and ammunition. Another train, which had just arrived, escaped by the backing out of the train by the engineer before he could be captured.

About four miles east of Gallatin a battalion and Facty Dances, with calls and figures; 100 Control was detached to strike New Orleans and Jackson Railroad at Bahala station where water tanks; GRASS SEEDS, &c. cars, and other property was destroyed. At Wall's station, on the Tickfaw, a regiment of rebel cavalry was discovered, who were routed with several killed and wounded. Our loss was cars, and other property was destroyed. At Wall's station, on the Tickfaw, a regiment of one killed and five wounded; among them was Lieut. Col. Blackburn, of the 7th Illinois. He

Augusta, Feb. 18, 1863. was shot in the thigh, and slightly in the head.
He was left, with several of the wounded, at a Pergyian and American Guan He was left, with several of the wounded, at a house, with the injunction that, if not kindly treated, when our boys returned they would take their revenge. At Summit a large amount of Government sugar, wood and locomotives, &c., Augusta, Feb. 18, 1863.

Peruvian and American Guano, Super Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, Bone Manure, Fish Guano, and Plaster.

Also a general assortment of Grass and Field Seeds, for sale either wholesale or retail by JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1, Market Square.

Augusta, Feb. 18, 1863.

were destroyed. The camp of Hughes' and Milburn's Partizan Rangers, on Big Sandy Creek, was attacked and destroyed, and a large number of horses captured; from here they moved on the Greenville Spring Road toward Baton Rouge.

Augusta, Feb. 18, 1863.

ARDINER MILLS FLOUR.

WE offer for sale Gardiner Mills Flour, Double Extra, Extra and Family Flour in barrels and bags at wholesale, at the lowest properties.

Augusta, Jan. 1862.

Augusta, Feb. 18, 1863.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,
No. 6 Union Block, Water St., AUGUSTA.

MUSICIANS' OMNIBUS.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Haunibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co. HAVE FOR SALE Over 500,000 Acres

OF THE BEST FARMING. PRAIRIE. AND TIMBER LANDS IN THE WEST.

Low prices, ten years credit, and only five per cequired for the first two years. The industrious a

Small Farms most Profitable!

Small Farms most Profitable:

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad runs over two hundred miles through one of the richest and healthiest agricultural and pastoral regions on this continent, and millions of acres of unoccupied prairies, interspersed with timber on either side of its track, are free to be used for grazing or pasturage purposes, thus avoiding cost, taxes and interest on any amount of land wanted by the most ambitious for large operations. All the land it is advisable to buy is a sufficiency for buildings, yards, apple and peach orchards, vineyards and crops, to be fenced; for settlers of insufficient means to buy more is unwise, because money invested in sheep and young stock will more than double annually, and this pays better than speculating in land, even in Northern Missouri. Get rich in this sure way first and then invest funds in surplus land if desired. A GRATUITY TO

Wool Growers and Stock Raisers,

Wool Growers and Stock Raisers,

Who should understand at this time, the great advantages to be gratuitously enjoyed by them in Northern Missouri.

Any quantity of superior hay can be cheaply and readily obtained without trespassing upon the rights of any, for if the grass is not cut from the prairies and gathered, it rots or is destroyed by fire. But little hay is needed, as the winters are mild and short, and the "blue grass" of the country furnishes excellent grazing even in mid winter. How long this opportunity for gratuitous and superior pasturage and foder will continue it is impossible to tell; doubtless the rapid march of freedom will cut it short by inducing an immenue emigration, but as the Bailroad Company and non-resident speculators own all the land, except a small proportion occupied by a very sparse population, the strong probability is that Wool Growers and large above the present vacant lands are purchased and settled so as to circumscribe ample ranges for their stock. Thus poor men can use and virtually own larger and more productive farms in Missouri than rich men do or ever can in the Eastern States. NO BETTER REGION

Much has been said and written to Wool Growers and Stock Raisers in behalf of the claims of Texas, but aside from greater complicity and injury in the rebellion, its remoteness from all the best markets, its liability to frequent and severe drouths, numerous sodden and great changes in the temperature of its climate, make it a region far inferior to Northern Missouri. It should be remembered that Missouri is within three days' cheap travel from any Atlantic city, in direct and rapid communication by Water, Rail and Telegraph with all home markets and the commerce of the world.

SECESSION PLAYED OUT. MISSOURI IS LOYAL. It is now perfectly safe and profitable to emigrate, especially in Northern Missouri. The State will soon be free. Her central position, controlling free labor interests and her great and increasing majority of patriotic and loyal citizens, demand and guarantee this beyond the shadow of a doubt; ultra pro-slavery opposers concede this.

FREE STATE COLONIES. FREE STATE COLONIES.

Large and choice bodies of land offered, furnished for Colonies every desirable facility. Evidently it is the best policy to emigrate in Colonies. It is easy, practical, and most beneficial. It only requires co-operation, with some one or more as a committee, to correspond with and combine individual action. This plan secures desirable neighbors, creating among them a strong bond of union it increases social enjoyment, and the outlay of money and labor by each, in improvements, benefits the others, and adds largely to the value of their neighboring farms.

Persons disposed to form Colonies by making the proper efforts, costing sittle but their time and attention, will find it for their interest to confer with the undersigned.

NOW 18 THE TIME, with pradent forethought and action to secure with little money, rich farms and happy homes, which must rapidly increase in value.

A Large Sectional Map.

Patented Oct. 21, 1862.

N. B. Having recently introduced asserted for them by copyright the trade-mark "Cabinet Organ," which will that them from those of other makers, and protect purchasers from initiations.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS are pronounced superior to all instruments of a similar nature, as Melodeous, Seraphines, &c, by those best qualified to judge, and are the only once which have ever been awarded a Gold Madal in this country. See written testimony from the following most united only once which have ever been awarded a Gold Madal in this country. See written testimony from the following most united only once which have ever been awarded as Gold Madal in this country. See written testimony from the following most united only once which have ever been awarded as Gold Madal in this country. See written testimony from the following most united on the following disease.

Bernald Review, Grant Madal See Willed Review, Grant Madal Review, of New York; Teckerman, of Or. Pise's Church; Shitz, of the Immaculate Conception Church; Haddle Review, of New York; Teckerman, of Or. St. Paul's Church; Willow, of Immaculate Conception Church; Haddle Review, of New York; Teckerman, of Or. St. Paul's Church; Willow, of Immaculate Conception Church; Haddle Review, of New York; Teckerman, of Or. St. Paul's Church; Willow, of Immaculate Conception Church; Haddle Review, of New York; Teckerman, of Or. St. Paul's Church; Willow, of Immaculate Conception Church; Haddle Review, of New York; Teckerman, of Or. St. Paul's Church; Willow, of Immaculate Conception Church; Margastro of the Church of the Chity; Land, of Old Southern St. Paul's Church; Willow, of the Church of the Church and the Church of the Church of the Church is Margastro of the Church of the Church of the Church is Margastro of the Church of the Church of the Church is Margastro of the Church of the Ch St. Paul's Church; Willoux, of Immaculate Conception Church; Baunbach, of the Church of the Unity; Lang, of Old South Church, of Boston;—Bealer, of St. Joseph's Church; Troman, of the Church of the Holy Innocents; Marsh, of St. Peter's Church, of Albany,—and many others.

The manufacturers are in possession of testimonials to similar effect from Thalberg, Morgan, L. Mason, Zerrar, Radduct, Webb, Root, Hastings. Wh. Mason, Satter, Wollenhauff Gelhaar, Klauser, Wolfsom, &c., &c.

PRICES.

Cabinet Organs, Single and Double Reed, \$70 to 150 do with 6, 8, and 12 stops, padal bass, &c., \$225 to 456 Melodeons, nine varieties, \$60 to 225 gg- Descriptive Circulars sent by mail.

Warerooms in Bostox, 274 WASHINGTON St.
Warerooms in New York, 5 and 7 MERCER St.
Address "Mason & Hamlin, Boston," or "Mason Brothers, New York." 3m18

I have sold and let quite a number of the above named in-struments of Mason & Hamilin's for a year past, and they have given universal satisfaction. There is no instrument of the price, equal to the Cabinet Organ.

WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Office, No. 11 Railroad Exchange. Mass. Chief Justice EIGELOW, President His Excellency JOHN A.

is Excellency Sould RENCE, Vice Presidents.

WALDO HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

U. TRACY HOWE, See

Directors.

OBJECTS. The objects of the Association are:

I. To secure to soldiers or sailors, and their families, any laims for pay or pensions, &c., at the least cost to the claimant.

II. To protect soldiers or sailors, and their families, from im-

Government.

IV. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors, or their families needing it.

The Board of Directors supervise and control the entire business of the Association, and the character and standing of those gentlemen will be a guarantee to the public that the business of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy.

All applications relating to the business of the Association, whether by letter or in person, should be made to U.TBACY HOWE, Secretary,

3m14

No. 11 Railrond Exchange, Boston.

DIANOS. One splendid 7 Octave full round

ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO, W. VOSE, Manufacturer, for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN AT WELLS' FURNITURE STORE. Also one Second Hand Piano.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, lictures, Oval or Square Picture Frames, can find them at our establishment. Our stock is the largest and best, and will be sold as cheap as

he cheapest.
Furniture made to order. Job Work of all kinds at short no-ice.

No. 7, Bridge's Block, Water street, Augusta. C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,

One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me. Offers for sale at the lowest cash prices DOUBLE EXTRA-EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR All the best brands in the market. Also Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Graham Flour and

Feed.

COD AND POLLOCK FISH.

Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes. Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL.

REMOVAL.

THE STOVE AND TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT OF M. G. BROOKS, (Successor of E. D. Noncross,)

toves, Tin Ware, Iron Sinks, Pumps, Bathing Tubs, and Kitchen Furnishing Goods. ALSO TIN ROOFING, TIN, SHEET IRON, AND JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS.

Promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction.

23tf M. G. BROOKS.

TO THE LADIES. SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY!

On Wednesday, April 16th, 1862. AT THE OLD STAND OF W. JOSEPH & CO., Corner of Oak and Water Sts., Augusta, Me.

We shall this day open our Spring Stock of FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, To which the attention of the citizens of Augusta and sur-rounding towns is invited. Having purchased exclusively for cash, we shall offer them at prices to suit the times. P. S. Having secured the services of a competent and skill-ful Milliner, we guarantee satisfaction. An early call is solicited. BARTON & MERRILL.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE: PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD OF CHOICE OPORTO FRUIT, FOR PHYSICIANS' USE. Weakly Persons and Invalida



Every family, at this season, should use the SAMBUCI WINE.

Celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diurctic and Sudorific, highly estemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America. AS A TONIC.

It has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the sys-tem, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape. AS A DIURETIC,

Is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from the juice of the Portugal Sambucus grape, cultivated in New Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and deblitated persons and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children

A rew well known gentemen and physicians who have tried the Wine:

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A. Dr. Wilson, 11th St., N. Y. Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State. Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J. Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City. Dr. Dougherty, Newark, N. J. Dr. Parker, N. Y. City. Dr. Parish, Philadelphia. Drs. Darcy & Nichol, Newark, N. J. Dr. None genuine without the signature of "ALFRED SPRER. Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.

The Make One Trial Of This Wine.

For sale by F. W. KINSMAN, C. F. POTTER, Augusta, and all Druggists. Trade supplied by H. H. Hay, Portland, and all Boston dealers. City and Town Agents supplied by the Commissioners at Boston and Portland.

oners at Boston and Portland.

A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Vineyard, Passaic, New Jersey.
Office, 208 Broadway, New York.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris, Agent for France and Germany.

8



money and labor by each, in improvements, and the outlay of money and labor by each, in improvements in our Harmoniums, we have secured for Now Is The Tilly introduced numerous very important improvements in our Harmoniums, we have secured for the labor in the conditions of the con

DOSITS IN THE LUNGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, DECONCEPTION CHURCH:
DOROPHON CHURCH:
ANG, of Old South
ANG, of Old South
ANG, of Old South
SERH, of St. Peter's
stimonials to similar
ERRARN, BRADBERY,
ERR, WOLLENMAUFT

\$70 to 150
\$225 to 456
\$60 to 225

ON St.
CER St.
"MASON BROTHERS,
Smils

AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by

Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell. Mass. Sold by all druggists every where, and by merchants and deal-

At this inclement season, when disease of the Throat, Lungs and Chest prevails to such an alarming extent, it is important in seeking a remedy, to obtain one which has the confidence of the public—one which has been tried and is shown by the writing the confidence of the public—one which has been tried and is shown by

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

OTHERS SPEAK ITS PRAISES. For this purpose pamphlets have been printed containing etters and certificates from many well known and respected is lividuals, which will be sent to any address, postpaid. Amon many others,

HON. RUFUS K. GOODENOW,

Formerly a member of Congress from Maine, has permitted us to use his testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam, by the following certificate, forwarded through Dr. Rust, of South Paris.

I have tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for an exceedingly troublesome cough. The effect was all that could be desired. The use of less than one bottle relieved me entirely. Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to "Fistar's." Its curative properties, in cases of cough, I regard as invaluable. R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, Sept. 20, 1860.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE EARLY PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE,

AMERICAN PEOPLE,

And the early melancholy decline of Childhood and Youth, just published by Da. STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A Treatise on the above subject, the cause of Nervous Debillity, Marasmus and Consumption; Wasting of the Vital Fluids, the mysterious and hidden causes for Palpitation, Impaired Nutrition and Digestion.

By Fail not to send two red Stamps and obtain this book.

This is a most thrilling book, and is the result of thirty years experience of the author in more than ten thousand cases of this class of direful maladies. It has been written from conscientious and philanthropic motives, and appeals most pathetically to Parents, Guardians, and to Youths, for it details timely aid to restore the aiready EHATTERED BARK, and a rudder to clear the shoals and rocks for childhood.

Patients applying for interrogatories or advice, must inclose return stamps to meet attention.

The attending Physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., of each day. Sundays in the forencon. Address DR. ANDREW ETONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute, and Physician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.

1162

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL,

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL,

A superior embrocation for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains, Truises, Lame Back, Piles, Sore Nipples, &c., for sale by 17 EBEN FULLER. THE MAINE FARMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER. Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors. TERMS-\$2.25 per annum.

If paid within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents. These terms will be strictly udhered to in all cases. The publishers reserve the right, when payment is delayed beyond the year, of adding 25 cents for every year remaining supports. for every year remaining unpaid.
Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines TERMS OF ADVENTIMES.—For one square of 15 lines, 21.56 for three insertions and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion and special Notices eight cents per line for the first insertion and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line.

37 All letters on business cennected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homas & Badges, Augusta, Me.

PRAYSLEIGO AGENTS.—S. N. Taber, Jas. Sturgis, Warren Faller, H. P. Wocks, Wm. Swett, South Paris.

VOL.

Our Home, our

The same wa the farmer, and dens, also rouse either remaine been deposited their living f true to their with a zeal an brings vexation to the slothful. Among the h industry of the mon "tent cate in the orchard. egg which is son. She is co thrifty branch her depositing an old scaly. such case, the

in their infanc Their food is t of the applebranch and patch or plan branch. She ! dark colored ly glucs them vents all dele snows. Early in spri break and pus these eggs has lars-almost t eye. They se food, but they a thin web,

crotch of a li

grow, and as t credit to the

crease of their and the first to on the outside that. Thus, i large in quiet in thes morning, and dews evapora sally forth to t with food, go about noon, it nooning, and in the afterno of their web a bles them to guides them i haps both. them is while stroy their to they will come either on the ous methods When young on the end of ing's brush, bristles of th hides of the over and amo mush. They hard enough hand may th reach, or a sw soap suds or among and ru

A very goo ance in sprin fall or early is friend of our N. Hunt, for dence in Nort vented their by giving his the egg clust move from hi a business in consequence now, among were very at This catery

guns and w

among them,

brimstone.

called the all they can wild cherry, well as they weeks, they a loose kind fortnight, an or "miller," fly principall and frequen flitting and b them might during eveni would plung We have a

nests on wil turbed. He swept from plenished fr orchard ano trees as well clean work Deaths of

The follow

for their de agriculture, Bixby, Esq.

nected with cently one o Gentleman-Mass., a me and Dr. W Pa., widely man of vast scientific an author of a work on " by which w